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REGULATE ARMS BY POLICE NEED, COUNCIL URGES

League of Nations Group Would Abandon Self-Defense as Standard

WOULD REDUCE ARMY AS WELL AS NAVY

Interference With Neutral Trade in War in Support of Pact Held Justifiable

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — National armaments should be based "not upon the force required for self defense against some particular state or group of states, but upon the force necessary for police purposes, and for international action to prevent resort to war," in the opinion of the general council of the League of Nations Union, which has just concluded its tenth annual meeting at Brighton.

The union further considers that in order to obtain effective outlawry of war, machinery for settlement of international disputes by pacific means "should be universally adopted and should include agreement upon procedure for the revision of treaties."

Cecil Warns of Arms Competition

Referring to the armament question, Viscount Cecil declared it was the competitive piling up of armaments that led to the war of 1914. It would do so again unless it could be checked, and it was his melancholy duty to say that competition had started again.

The first step to be taken was to undo the fiasco of the three-power naval conference at Geneva in 1927. The opportunity to do so now had arrived, and no doubt action would be taken. This he hoped would be the first step toward general disarmament, affecting not only navies, but armies and air forces. As regards the recent talk about the "yardstick," Lord Cecil hoped that in the pursuit of "meticulous scientific accuracy" in measuring equality, Britain and the United States would not be led away from the main issue, which was that the two fleets were never going to fight each other.

Freedom of Seas Issue

The question of freedom of the seas, like that of armaments, was dealt with from the new angle set up by the signature of the Kellogg-Briand treaty. "In a war waged by a belligerent in violation of the League Covenant, or of the Peace Pact, no right of such a belligerent to interfere with neutral trade should be recognized," but "in organized collective action in support of the covenant or pact, forces acting under international authority may exercise all the means of pressure against the wrong-doing state, including any necessary closing of seas."

A war of self-defense was defined as "one that is forced upon a nation which is itself ready and willing to seek a solution of its dispute or conflict by pacific means."

It was also declared that acceptance of the peace pact necessitates provision being made "whereby on the occurrence of any war or threat of war, each signatory may take such

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Finland to Ratify League Protocol Barring Gas in War

Augmentation of Its Defense by Airships Is, However, to Be Considered by Diet

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS — The new Diet after the election next Monday is to consider the question of increasing the appropriations for defense.

At the recent meeting in Madrid Hjalmar Procope, the Foreign Minister, announced that Finland in the near future would ratify the League of Nations' protocol prohibiting the use of gas in wartime, but this, it is felt, does not prevent it contending that its situation upon the Russian frontier renders an efficient defense force vital to the maintenance of peace.

S. A. Hohenthal, president of the Finnish Air Defense League and chairman of the Finnish government aircraft works, interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative, said that for Finland the development of its air defense was the most economical and most effective way to use its limited funds available for military defense. "The price of one battleship devoted to the buying of airplanes," he said, "constitutes for us by far the most telling effect, besides being valuable economically. Airplanes may be used in peace for commercial purposes, and by a readjustment accomplished in an hour or so may be converted for military use."

The National Air Defense League, he added, which has over 35 local branches throughout Finland, is now training its civil forces in case of need. No private individual is allowed by law to own an airplane.

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Mayors of Lynns—English and American

Upper—Marchioness Townshend in Her Regalia as Mayor of King's Lynn, England. Lower—Ralph S. Bauer, Mayor of Lynn, Mass.

MAYOR OF LYNN WELCOMED BY MAYOR OF LYNN

Marchioness Townshend Is Guest of City Named for One She Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass.—Wearing across her shoulders the heavy chain of hammered gold which is symbolic of her office, the Marchioness Townshend and Mayor of King's Lynn, England, has just been received in this thriving Massachusetts city, which took its name from the quaint old English town three centuries ago.

This was the prelude to Lynn's tercentenary celebration which the Marchioness and her young son, the Marquis Townshend, journeyed across the Atlantic to attend.

Flags Reflect Friendship

For the first time in many years the Union Jack waved beside the American flag above the city hall, as the story of modern progress was interwoven with the history of the two cities on both sides of the ocean, thus happily linked once more by the official visit.

The official robes and gold chain of office which the Marchioness wore at the reception given for her by the Lynn committee, headed by Benjamin N. Johnson, made on this occasion their first appearance outside of the borders of King's Lynn, where they have been kept for more than 1200 years.

The Marchioness first was welcomed at the City Hall, where Mayor Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn presented to her and to the Marquis gold medals, bearing the seal of the Massachusetts city.

Both her entry and her exit from the City Hall aroused such enthusiasm that the program was delayed, as she shook hands with hundreds of Lynn citizens who lined the walks, and leaned down to kiss a little girl who stood waving a flower in one hand.

Pays Tribute to Namer

Following the ceremony at the City Hall, where members of the council were presented to her, the Marchioness paid a floral tribute to the memory of the Rev. Samuel Whiting who in 1637 named the town of Lynn after his home in England.

The city's tercentenary program includes an extensve entertainment and a pageant in which more than 9000 boys and girls will participate. Two parades have been arranged in honor of the visiting Mayor, one including a historical procession with floats and pageantry and the other of civic and industrial character.

HOOVER OBTAINS PRACTICAL MEN FOR FARM BOARD

Two Heads of Co-operatives and Agricultural Editor Are First to Accept

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Two former co-operative executives and an agricultural editor have accepted offers from President Hoover to become members of the new Federal Farm Board, which will administer the Farm Relief Act passed by Congress.

These first three acceptances to places on the board are:

James C. Stone of Lexington, Ky., founder and president of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, which does a $50,000,000 annual business. Mr. Stone is also a director of the Fayette National Bank and the Joint State Land Bank of Kentucky. He is an owner of live-stock farms and has been interested in the agricultural industry for many years.

C. B. Denman of Chicago, Ill., president of the National Livestock Producers' Federation, a farmers' co-operative operating in 12 states and doing a $150,000,000 business. Mr. Denman owns a livestock farm near Farmington, Mo.

Carl Williams of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, editor of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman since 1913, is also a director of the Liberty National Bank, Oklahoma City. He was organ-

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Places of Interest in New England

Beginning Monday

SPANISH FLIERS SAFE: RESCUED OFF THE AZORES

Now on Board British Ship for Gibraltar—All Well—Plane Also Saved

MADRID (AP)—After being missing for more than a week, the Spanish transatlantic aviators, Maj. Ramon Franco, Spanish aviator, and three companions, who started a flight to the United States by way of the Azores, today were en route to Gibraltar aboard the British airplane-carrier Eagle.

Rescued at a point barely 100 miles southeast of the Island of Santa Maria, on the tip of the Azores archipelago, the airmen were reported all well by the British rescue ship. Even their plane, a huge two-motored Dornier-Wal, was salvaged, although slightly damaged.

First news of the rescue was given out at the Spanish Ministry of State, which announced that it had received the word from the Spanish Consul at Gibraltar. The Consul's message read:

Rescue Is Confirmed

"Franco and companions picked up alive by Eagle near Azores—coming Gibraltar."

This news later was confirmed by the British Admiralty in London, which received a message from the Eagle stating that the missing plane had been found in latitude 36.28 north and longitude 24.14 west.

The time of the rescue was not stated, but it was assumed that it took place during the night or early today, the assumption being that the commander of the Eagle had notified Gibraltar by wireless as soon as possible.

The position reported by the Eagle indicated that the Spanish airmen had either flown or drifted a considerable distance toward the island of Santa Maria, after they were last definitely reported by the British steamship Greldon, which heard the sound of their motors about 175 miles southwest of Santa Maria on the morning of June 22.

Madrid Is Jubilant

An airplane from the Eagle spotted the airmen floating in their plane near the Azores. Besides Major Franco there were Maj. Gonzales Gallarza, Capt. Ruiz de Alda and the mechanic, Sergeant Pedro Madariaga.

News of the safe discovery of the four men spread quickly here and the streets of the capital were filled immediately with crowds, jubilant over the tidings. There were scenes of utmost rejoicing and release from tension on every side.

The Spanish Minister of Marine today telegraphed the British Admiralty at Gibraltar as follows:

"Just received news of the Eagle's finding of the Spanish hydroplane. I am deeply grateful. I thank you wholeheartedly for the splendid help given by the British Marines."

The British Ambassador in Madrid, Sir George Graham, visited the Minister of Marine personally to extend congratulations.

Philadelphia Farms Provide Own Relief

Lands in City Make Better Record Than Many in the 'Great Open Spaces'

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The State Department of Agriculture finds that Philadelphia County (which is Philadelphia city) is doing a thriving farming business and appears to be in no immediate need of farm relief.

According to these figures, Philadelphia farms, totaling 5200 acres under cultivation, did a whole lot better than some of the tracts far out in the wide open spaces. Wheat, for instance in Philadelphia, made a per acre yield of 27.5 bushels, while the best the farms of the State at large could do was 15.5 bushels.

The total value of the city's farm products was $226,470, of which hay was the largest crop, returning $73,450. Wheat netted $20,960; oats, $1640; rye, $700; corn, $83,600 and fruits, $8320. Chickens produced 186,000 dozen eggs with a market value of $175,260. A census of the livestock on Philadelphia farms shows 720 horses, 10 mules, 750 cows, 27,100 chickens and 30 hives of bees.

Work on Road Given to 800 Miners as Relief Measure in Pennsylvania

Governor Fisher Follows Policy of Ordering Public Works in Times of Industrial Depression—American Legion Promoted Move

By a Staff Correspondent

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Work for 800 miners has been provided by the action of Gov. John S. Fisher in signing an emergency order calling for the construction of five miles of road between Trevortin and Shamokin in Northumberland County, thus relieving, temporarily at least, one of the most distressing unemployment situations that has arisen in the coal regions.

There was general jubilation when it became known that the order had been signed and the State Highway Department immediately began plans to start the work. While the road is to be only five miles in length and will cost about $275,000, it will furnish work for the rest of this year, the 800 men working in groups of 100 at a time in order that the employment may be spread as far as possible to reach the needy families. For nearly a year there has been practically no work in the mines in this territory.

The operators reported that it has been necessary to shut down because they could find no market for their particular grade of coal. As a result many of the residents of a number of small communities between Shamokin and Trevortin have been living along precarious lines, getting what work they could in other fields and depending on the benificence of the more well-to-do members of the population.

In the relief work the American Legion took a leading part. Last year it started a fund for the building of a new home and when the unemployment situation became acute the legionnaires unanimously decided to forgo their building plans and turn the money over to the relief of needy miners. This fund has kept scores of miners and their families from actual want and has been a stop-gap in a very unfortunate situation.

France Told War Supplies Debt Cannot Be Delayed Beyond Aug. 1

Impossible, Secretary Stimson Informs French Ambassador, Without Congressional Action, and Congress Is Now in Recess

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The United States Government, according to Treasury and State Department officials, has no authority to grant France a postponement beyond Aug. 1 for the payment of the $400,000,000 which France owes this country for war supplies.

Such a continuance, they say, can be obtained only on congressional authority, and Congress is in recess; the Senate until Aug. 19 and the House until late in September. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador, was advised by the Treasury and State Departments that the Administration has no power to extend the date without congressional action, and that the President has no intention of seeking such instructions.

The fact that when the Senate before recessing concurred in a resolution authorizing a postponement of this $400,000,000 sum provided France ratified the Mellon-Berenger war debt settlement by Aug. 1, also adopted a resolution characterizing the agreement as extremely favorable to France and asserting that a major portion of the debt was being cancelled was pointed out to M. Claudel by Government authorities as an indication of the attitude of Congress toward more delays.

In line with this situation in Congress, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, gave further evidence of the critical atitude in Congress toward France's dealings on the debt settlement in a public statement in reply to a speech in the French Parliament by Henri Franklin-Bouillon, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Assembly.

M. Bouillon asserted that the United States is attempting to force France into a ratification of the debt settlement. Mr. Borah emphatically denied this and asserted that there was some other purpose behind such statements as made by M. Bouillon other than an endeavor to obtain further delay or justice. Mr. Borah intimated he believed complete can-

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BRITAIN AT WORK ON ARMS PARLEY, SAYS PREMIER

But Full Preparation Needed Before Call to Conference Comes, He Declares

LONDON (AP)—Both in news dispatches from Washington and in a speech by the Premier, J. Ramsay MacDonald, there were indications that extensive preparation for a conference of naval powers on disarmament would be undertaken before a call is finally issued.

The Washington dispatches inferred an Administration view that the United States would not be party to an immediate conference on naval disarament, begun without necessary preliminary work. The dispatches recalled the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1927, the failure of which sometimes has been attributed to incomplete preparation.

It was understood that this viewpoint has been transmitted to the British Government, although there was no direct assertion by Mr. MacDonald to indicate that his speech was made in answer to it.

The Premier said that despite constant work in the direction of peace "we are not going into a peace conference without such preliminary preparation as will avoid the failure of 1927.

"Every minute of our time is now being devoted to this preparation, which, when it is accomplished, will give you a sense of national and international security.

"I am banking on the risks of peace rather than the risks of war. All history has shown that risk of war is a real risk. No nation has taken upon itself the risk of war without having to face war.

"We want to present to you a nation which has been wise enough to take the risk of peace, because I know that the nation which will take the risk of peace will get peace, just as in the past the nation which took the risk of war got war.

"We are striving to insure that the great forces of evolution that make for righteousness may have the chance of transforming the old society that gave us unemployment and war, until it becomes a new society that gives us comfort, happiness, justice and peace."

Regaining Lands Plays Chief Rôle in Reich's Plans

Berlin Watches With Calm Discussion on Place of Reparation Conference

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Germany is watching with calm discussion over the place at which the conference for a final settlement of the questions connected with the report on reparations will be held, since the Reich's main interest in this question is that the conference be ended before the beginning of September

It is obvious, however, that the Reich would prefer London, because then Ramsay MacDonald and not Raymond Poincaré would preside. Regaining German sovereignty is regarded by Wilhelmstrasse as one of the most important questions of conference. But while speedy evacuation of the Rhinelands is expected, it is generally realized in high official circles that the Saar problem will take longer to solve because it is more complicated.

Chancellor Mueller has left on a vacation which may last so long that he may not be able to participate in the conference, in which case Dr. Gustav Stresemann and Dr. Rudolf Hilferding, Minister of Finance, would be the only members of the Cabinet present.

DAWES PLAN WORKING IN SANTO DOMINGO

SANTO DOMINGO (By U. P.)—The Dawes plan for this Republic continues functioning splendidly. Many public employees have been dismissed and a considerable economy in government finances effected.

Hawks Smashes All Records to Coast and Back

Flies New York-Los Angeles Round Trip in 36 Hrs., 46 Mins. 48 Secs.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Capt. Frank M. Hawks of New York completed a nonstop flight from Los Angeles at 1:16:03 a. m., eastern standard time, June 29, establishing a one-stop round-trip coast-to-coast record of 36 hours, 16 minutes, 48 seconds flying time.

In landing his plane darted across the field and struck a fence, damaging its undercarriage and fuselage. Captain Hawks was uninjured and climbed out, to be cheered by a crowd of admirers.

He had taken off from Roosevelt Field on Thursday in an attempt to establish three records. He succeeded in each case. He made the flight to the Pacific coast in 19 hours, 10 minutes and 32 seconds, breaking the record of 24 hours and 51 minutes, established last year by the late Capt. C. B. D. Collyer and Harry Tucker.

Although he had planned to remain in Los Angeles only long enough to refuel, he was detained 7 hours and 14 minutes by needed repairs to the plane's stabilizer and carburetor.

Taking off from Los Angeles at 3:37:47 a. m. (Pacific time) Friday morning, he brought his plane down again on Roosevelt Field 17 hours, 28 minutes and 16 seconds later to break the record of 18 hours, 21 minutes and 59 seconds he established last year.

He had hoped to make the round trip in 36 hours of actual flying but was delayed on the west-to-east trip by headwinds. His elapsed time for the round trip was 44 hours and 48 seconds.

Captain Hawks said he had excellent weather and good visibility over most of the trip. There was a little fog over Pennsylvania, he said, and east of Columbus he had had to fight headwinds. His radio functioned perfectly throughout the flight and he was able to get weather reports regularly.

He brought with him from Los Angeles a bundle of newspapers and a letter from the Mayor of Los Angeles addressed to Mayor James J. Walker of New York.

It was estimated that the route he followed was 2800 miles one way, which would give him an estimated speed for the round trip of slightly more than 152 miles an hour. The West-to-East trip has always been made in less time than the westward.

Captain Hawks is 32 years old and a resident of New York. He started his career in the army and after learning to fly was an instructor in the army air service for two years. He later became an air mail pilot and followed this by six years of flying in Mexico where he transported payrolls by air for an oil company.

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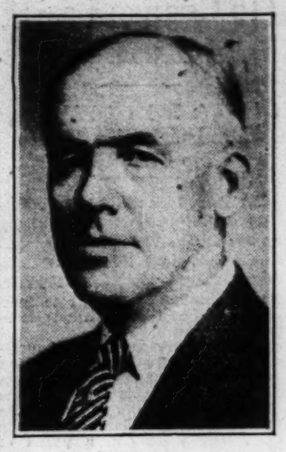
Call Nation's Teachers to Still Higher Goals



Upper—Uel W. Lamkin, President of the National Education Association. Lower—Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education.

HOOVER SILENCE HOLDS KEY TO TARIFF TANGLE

'What Will President Do?' Becomes Big Issue—Veto Possibility Stressed

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — What will the President do?

A long and hazardous course still confronts the tariff bill before it is through the legislative mill, but already the question has pressed to the front as to the President's probable reaction to the measure—taking it for granted that Congress will pass such an act, which not a few important members seriously doubt.

Party leaders are agreed that the enactment of a tariff bill will entail two factors; that the bill will have been written in conference and that it will provide a general upward revision of duties.

This last condition will mean that the act will be contrary to the President's very specific declaration with regard to tariff legislation. The President, when he convened the special session, made it clear that he desired a "limited" tariff revision, solely as part of his farm relief program, and to extend protection to American industries that economic and other developments had confronted with serious foreign competition.

House Disregarded Hoover

The House wholly disregarded the President's admonition. The Republican chiefs of that Chamber produced a bill that threw open the entire tariff structure. Through the instrumentality of a so-called "gag rule" the measure was rushed through the Chamber and tossed into the hands of Republican leaders in the Senate.

These men, like their colleagues in the House, also favor a policy that differs with the President. They too want a complete upward revision of rates. By the margin of one vote and admitted "log-rolling" the Republican

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N. E. A. BROOM AFTER COBWEBS OF TRADITION

School Program Focused on Needs of 'New America' of Big-Scale Industry

TEACHING CHILDREN TO WORK TOGETHER

'Tested Thought' Given as Ideal —Columbus Seeks Next Session—Atlanta En Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A great movement to sweep away the cobwebs of tradition from American education, to adapt the schools and the subjects they teach more and more to the needs of a generation, many of whose members will go to work in large scale industry, is reflected in the sixty-third annual convention of the National Education Association here.

The keynote was sounded by Uel W. Lamkin, president of the association, when he spoke a challenge to the thousands of teachers and administrators gathering here: "Are we teaching children to live 25 years from now? Is individuality going to be submerged in the machine or are we going to maintain individuality through education? There is one thing to be said, whatever the answer to these questions may be: the public schools are not falling down."

The convention assembled in the Municipal Auditorium, which was gayly decorated with a gold canopy over the ceiling. Flags of the different states were draped from the balcony, with those of the 13 original colonies at the back of the house.

Complacent Review Avoided

The progressive attitude of the great convention was typified in the address of Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, at the opening session. Dr. Cooper focused his thought on "Education for a New America," passing over lightly the amazing growth of high schools and colleges and other points that might have been made the subject for a complacent review.

He, too, posed a searching question. "Can we formulate an educational program," he asked, "for a civilization in which radical change may occur at any time, which is speeded up to high pitch, which by use of power and machines is removing from the backs of man the burden of weary toil, and yet which makes for standardized products and which measures its progress in terms of dollars and cents?"

He proposed major lines of attack on the big problem. The first would

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Vast New Regions Near South Pole Reported by Byrd

20,000 Square Miles Found From Air, Says Statement to Secretary of Navy

WASHINGTON (AP)—A report from Commander Richard E. Byrd, made public by Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, relates that observers in the airplanes of his south pole expedition have discovered approximately 20,000 square miles of hitherto unknown land in the Antarctic.

The flights, according to the report, were made during the period preceding the winter-long polar night which now has forced suspension of exploration.

The major part of the report described the discovery and partial survey of the Rockefeller Mountain Range which one of his airplane parties discovered in January and was surveyed principally from the air in the two months following.

Commander Byrd reported the landing on March 7 of L. M. Gould, geologist of the party, near one of the southern mountains of the range. This, he said, was the first time that man had discovered a new land from the air and landed upon it for natural science investigation.

These mountains, he reported, "appear to be struggling to keep their heads above the snow" which covers all but the highest patches of rock bared by the wind.

Commander Byrd mentioned the sighting of other peaks, including one which resembled the Matterhorn, and very extensive snow-covered land areas, but because observations were uncertain and mirages frequent, he said he did not wish to report upon them until the next season's explorations had checked the first findings.

PLANE FORCED DOWN AFTER 150 HOURS IN AIR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Miss Minneapolis, piloted by Thorwald Johnson and Owen Haughland, failed on June 29 in the attempt to break the world's record after 150 hours' continuous flying. The record is 172 hours 32 minutes 1 second.

Motor trouble forced the little monoplane to land in a wheat field one mile south of Langdon, which is 15 miles south of the Twin Cities, at 11:15 a. m. The plane was in the air 150¼ hours, having taken off at Woldchamberlain Field here at 5 a. m. last Sunday.

Big Game Hunter Gets Keener Thrill With Camera Than He Did With Rifle

Filming Wild Animals More Exciting Than Chasing for Trophies, Enys Finch-Hatton Asserts, and Prince of Wales Admits 'Record Heads' Mean Little to Him

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The condemnation by the Prince of Wales at the East Africa Club dinner of the indiscriminate slaughter of big game when he admitted "record heads" meant little to him and shooting animals at close quarters from motor cars gave him no pleasure, receives significant support in an article in The Times by Enys Finch-Hatton, world famous big game hunter.

Mr. Finch-Hatton says that until two years ago it was his custom when planning a hunting trip to Africa to give more thought to rifles and ammunition than to cameras. But in 1927 he accompanied F. B. Patterson on a five months' expedition to obtain motion pictures of African game and realized for the first time the enjoyment to be derived from photographing wild animals.

"Hunting for pictures," continues Mr. Finch-Hatton, "is in many ways more exacting than hunting for trophies as greater skill and patience is needed in approaching much nearer to the quarry than is necessary in shooting. The picturing of wild animals is more exciting and educative because the photographer must often remain for hours in close proximity with his subject. I have spent four days and two nights close to a herd of buffalo before getting a picture during which I was constantly observing the habits of the animals."

Failing himself to bring about reform, Mr. Finch-Hatton hopes the series of beautiful big game pictures now appearing in The Times will arouse unofficial enterprise to influence the Tanganyika Government to enforce a law protecting wild animals from extermination.

WORLD AFFAIRS GROUP TO MEET AT YALE IN 1930

Harold J. Laski Will Direct First of Three Sessions, University Announces

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University has made public plans for an annual conference on international relations, to be held at the University for the next three years through the generosity of Chester D. Pugsley of Peekskill, N. Y.

These plans provide for the inviting to Yale each year of a score or more of leading authorities and scholars in the field of international affairs for a conference on some problem of current importance. The leader of the conference will be Yale' visiting professor of political science, who next year will be Prof. Harold J. Laski, professor of political science at the University of London. The topic of the conference will be set to fit into the qualifications and interests of the visiting professor, and to take account of the current situation. To obtain at least two points of view of the problem to be considered, one other person will be invited to head the conference. This man will be a high government official engaged in dealing with other countries, or one whose experience has made him familiar with problems arising out of international relations.

The program for the first conference, which will be next year, is expected to consider Anglo-American relations with particular reference to naval disarmament and the freedom of the seas. It is planned to formulate a general synthesis of the opinions established in the conference.

Guests will include men qualified by scholarship and position to contribute to it; international lawyers; scholars of the universities in the United States, and editors of journals which show an interest in the international field. It is hoped that, through them, the results of the conference will be made available to a wide circle of students of international problems.

Professor Laski ranks as one of the foremost authorities in the English-speaking world on the newer developments in political theory and governmental structure. His best known writings are: "The Problem of Sovereignty," "Authority in the Modern State," "A Grammar of Politics" and "Communism." At Yale he will work with advanced students in political science and with students in the school of law.

Hoover Obtains Practical Men for Farm Board

(Continued from Page 1)

izer of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association, and a former member of the United States Board of Mediation and is vice-chairman of the national council of the Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Association.

All three men were chosen by the President with the "aid and advice" of farm leaders and organizations. This is in accord with the policy he announced when he took up the task of choosing the eight members of the new agency, which is expected to play such an important rôle in stabilizing the farming industry.

In announcing the appointment of the three men, President Hoover reiterated that all selections to the board would be made in direct co-operation with agricultural leaders and upon their endorsement and advice.

Mr. Stone Well Indorsed

Mr. Stone, who was known to have been under serious consideration by the President for the post of Secretary of Agriculture, was indorsed for the Farm Board by practically every great farm and co-operative organization and leader in the country. Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, and active in agricultural legislation, was one of his sponsors.

Others seconding Mr. Stone's appointment were L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange; the Indiana, Missouri, South Dakota, Kansas, New York, Utah, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Nevada Farm Bureaus, numerous farmers' co-operatives, deans of agricultural colleges and the editors of a score of great agricultural journals, among them the Farmers' Home Journal, American Farming, Progressive Farmer, the Farm Journal.

Mr. Williams was backed by the two senators and other congressional represntatives from his State, and by many of the leaders and organizations who indorsed Mr. Stone. Mr. Denman also had a long list of sponsors.

The President is encountering some difficulty in obtaining the men he desires for the board. All those to whom he has offered appointments are men who are making far more than the $12,000 a year salary the Government pays for this work. Some are unable to see their way clear to make the sacrifice and for this reason have declined appointments.

'MISS ENGLAND' TRAVELS 87 MILES PER HOUR

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—During the international motorboat meeting at Barnes, Sir Henry Segrave gave an exhibition of what "Miss England" can do. The maximum speed over a stretch known as Dukes Meadow was between 85 and 87 miles per hour.

In order to show the handiness of these fast craft Sir Henry turned within the narrow limits of the river when travelling over 70 miles per hour. This was the first time English spectators had ever seen such speed on the water.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Wool Men Seek to Change Basis of Tariff Value

Ask That It Be Ad Valorem Instead of Specific So as to Help Clean Goods

Revision of the method of computing the tariff upon wool is requested by the Carded Wool Manufacturers' Association, in a brief just addressed to the Senate Committee on Finance. The association is seeking to have the tariff changed from a specific to an ad valorem basis.

Under the present system, imported wool is taxed at 31 cents a "clean pound." The association declares that this system, using weight as the sole measure, results in inequalities in the impost. Under this specific duty, they point out, a pound of low-grade wool is taxed the same as a pound of wool of double value.

The proposed tariff would retain the specific impost, but would divide all wool into two classifications, the high grades taxed at 33 cents a pound and the lower grades at 24 cents a pound. The Senate committee has discussed an impost of 36 cents on the higher classifications.

The association, according to its brief, believes that the division of the specific duty into two classes would result in numerous customs difficulties because of the latitude in determining the classifications. They recommend that the duty be based solely upon the value of the commodity rather than upon its weight.

FEDERAL DRY FORCES ACTIVE IN MARYLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—What are believed to be the first proceedings in equity in an effort to collect taxes and penalties under the prohibition laws has been started in the United States District Court in Baltimore by Amos W. W. Woodcock, United States District Attorney.

The action is in the form of a bill of complaint against the owners of a farm in St. Mary's County. An order of court is requested, asking that penalties amounting to $15,604.96 be declared a lien on the farm and that the property be sold to satisfy the lien. Mr. Woodcock said his department had previously proceeded in law in about a half dozen cases, but that the equity proceeding will be more direct.

TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES GET BRONZE MEDALS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Vail medals in bronze have just been presented to two employees of the New York Telephone Company for "outstanding public service." The presentations were by J. S. McCulloh, president of the company.

Leonard J. McCann, an installation foreman in the Manhattan area, was awarded the medal "for presence of mind and meritorious public service at the time of the wreck of a subway train." Raymond J. Cashman, a cable splicer for the telephone company, received the medal "for presence of mind and valorous action in the rescue of a fellow-employee from fire in a manhole."

BETSY ROSS HOUSE TO HAVE NEW SETTING

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The Betsy Ross house, where the first American flag is said to have been made, is soon to have a new setting that will combine beauty with utility and at the same time provide greater freedom from hazard for the little two-story building.

Announcement has just been made by the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association that the two loft buildings on the west side of Arch Street, adjoining the flag house, have been acquired for $75,000 from an endowment fund, and that negotiations are on for the acquisition of similar properties on the east, money for the latter purchase to be obtained by popular subscription.

PANAMA CANAL MAKES NEW TONNAGE RECORD

WASHINGTON (AP) — The cargo tonnage carried through the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific in May set a new record for all time, with 920,360 long tons. The heaviest Pacific-bound tonnage in any previous month—875,641—was in October, 1928.

MUIRHEAD BONE GETS DEGREE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Muirhead Bone, etcher-painter, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of the University of St. Andrews. An official note said: "What recognition St. Andrews can make of his services to Scottish art it now makes in placing on the roll of its honorary graduates the name of the most humane living Scottish artist."

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS WAITS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The annual business meeting of the Government in July at which the President lays out the expenditure program for the year will be postponed this year until the new budget director, J. C. Roop, returns from Santo Domingo. Announcement of the postponement was made at the White House.

NEW YORK TEMPLARS ELECT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—William D. Cushman of Buffalo has just been elected Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of New York State, succeeding Bentley S. Powers of Albany. Nearly 10,000 members of the order attended the conclave here.

National Educators' Broom After Cobwebs of Tradition

(Continued from Page 1)

be stock-taking, an investigation to find out as fully as possible in what respects the schools are meeting satisfactorily the demands properly made upon them and in what respects they are falling short. Then would come a study of "progressive" schools and colleges, to measure results obtained from departing from traditional curriculum and methods.

Inventory Under Way

Something is already being done toward "taking inventory," Dr. Cooper pointed out. Congress has appropriated $225,000 for a three-year study of high school education to begin this autumn. From it should come, the commissioner forecast, an estimate of liabilities and assets. Other studies have revealed that the elementary schools are undergoing rapid changes in methods and subjects taught. As for measuring the results of "progressive" or experimental schools and colleges, Dr. Cooper said he thought it difficult but not impossible.

"The experiments with college education are now quite numerous and interesting in their variety," he continued.

"Elementary and secondary schools of laboratory type are now maintained by university schools of education and by teachers' colleges. In many of them, as well as in many private schools, radical breaks with general current practice have occured. From these experiments we should learn some things to do and probably some things to avoid.

Adult Living Enriched

"Of great significance, too, is the work done in our classes for adults. These classes have been less bound by traditional practice than have classes for younger students. As a result, there have grown up in them open seminaries for the consideration and discussion of all sorts of problems, civic, economic and social; classes for study of art, music and literature.

"The success of these classes in enriching the cultural and leisure time activities of their members promises a hastening of the day when education and life will be a synonymous terms, when it will be a life-long process."

From his own study and observation, Dr. Cooper offered several concrete proposals for school improvement. American children, he held, need to learn to think more thoroughly, to put their dependence not on hearsay or tradition, but on "tested thought."

Open-Mindedness Needed

Also they need to be more open-minded. Both these qualities, he declared, could be taught through the natural sciences. In the laboratory the pupil learns to accept only that which stands the test. He also learns from the study of natural science that some of the most widely accepted theories yield to newer discoveries.

Another thing called for in society of today is the knack of working together. To teach children to co-operate, the commissioner pointed out, is one of the chief demands upon present education. "Our methods of instruction all through the lower schools," Dr. Cooper said, "must take on more and more the form of co-operative enterprises. Probably the most useful work preparatory to citizenship in our secondary schools today is labeled 'extra curricular.'"

Support of Dry Law

The question of winning support for the Eighteenth Amendment through a course in the schools bobs up whenever reporters gather for interviews. It was one of the first questions put to Mr. Lamkin upon his arrival here.

The association's president answered that while he knew nothing of the plans of Miss Anna B. Sutterl chief of the division of statistics and education of the Prohibition Bureau, who was reported ready to introduce the matter to the N. E. A., he had very definite views on the matter.

"First, in nearly all of the states it is required by law that the schools teach children the effects of alcohol," he said. "Second, no public school should exist that does not teach observance of all law. Third, anything that goes into the curriculum on this subject should come from educational authorities. If the Government wishes to speak to the convention it will speak through the commissioner of education, not through the Treasury Department."

States' Rights Defended

For the benefit of southern "states' rights" advocates who might be opposed to the N. E. A.'s favorite project, the proposed federal department of education, Mr. Lamkin made an eloquent defense of the right of states to keep free from federal domination in their educational matters.

His parents were southerners, he said, and he was from Missouri, but he could not see how a department, any more than a bureau, would take away state or local control. Certainly the Department of Commerce does not run American business, he argued.

On the other hand, the Federal Government now spends $60,000,000 annually on education but must do it inefficiently, he thought, because it must carry on the work through 40 bureaus.

"We teachers would rather deal with one organization in Washington than 40," he explained.

Mr. Lamkin was formerly at the head of one of these bureaus, serving as director of the federal board for vocational education before he went to his present post eight years ago. He is now president of the Northwest Missouri State Teachers' College.

Message of Peace

Josephus Daniels of Raleigh, N. C., former Secretary of the Navy, came to the convention to give a message on world peace.

"Speaking to teachers, I need not exhort you to the belief in world peace and the outlawry of war," he said. "But there is need for all of us, seeking to teach by word of mouth or pen, to rise from lethargy into militancy, so that, instead of being satisfied by mere reduction of armament, we shall put on the armor of righteousness and peace and fight into victory for America to join with other nations to secure the peace for which Woodrow Wilson sacrificed.

"The Briand-Kellogg treaty contains the faith of America that war is not the only solution of international disputes, and recently Ambassador Dawes has declared the time has come to make that announced 'intention' more than a scrap of paper.

Public Opinion "King"

"The world stands on tip-toe with sincere anticipation that, after long and fruitless delays, the peace which millions fought for and were sacrificed for may be advanced to fruition under Ramsay MacDonald's and Herbert Hoover's administrations.

"America's part in bringing about world peace cannot be left to public officials alone. No matter who is in the White House it is still true that public opinion is king in Uncle Sam's domain, and that America will not take its rightful place at the table in the federation of the world unless and until an aroused public conscience expresses itself."

It is here, Mr. Daniels pointed out, that the teacher's task lies. It is his hope that this aroused public sentiment may lead the United States to enter the League of Nations.

"Courtesy Cars" Provided

Play as well as work and inspiration has been woven into the N. E. A. program. After noonday Saturday the fun began. Atlanta then undertook to show her visitors from the North some flashes of her colorful life. She took everybody who wanted to go out to a great old-fashioned barbecue at the fair grounds.

The commissioners of Fulton County were hosts to as many of the 10,000 delegates as cared to pile into private automobiles and "courtesy cars" which thoughtful Georgians had provided.

In the evening Atlanta's Negro population is to contribute the entertainment. Students from the Negro colleges and public schools have planned a concert in order that strangers in the Southland may hear such beloved old spirituals as "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and "Deep River" sung on the soil from which they sprang.

City in Festival Attire

The city is bedecked with flags as if for a festival. That every state may feel an especial welcome, medallions bearing the names of each one are mounted on the street lights at intervals in the down-town district. In windows of shops an amusing pasteboard "bunny" welcomes N. E. A. delegates to "The Land of Brer Rabbit."

"The bringing of the convention to Atlanta will give the nation an opportunity to see what the South has done since the war between the states," said George W. Wannamaker of St. Mathews, S. C., in an interview. Mr. Mathews represents his state on the board of directors of the N. E. A., and is a member of the powerful budget committee and president of the Teachers' Association of South Carolina.

Columbus Seeks Convention

J. P. Coates, secretary of the South Carolina Teachers' Association and one of the vice-presidents of the N. E. A., said: "I have been attending these conventions year after year, following them from place to place, and I believe this year's meeting is going to result in a large number of teachers in the South affiliating with the National Education Association and its program.

Columbus (O.) delegates have come to the convention with a gleam of purpose in their eyes. They hope their city will be the next to entertain the N. E. A. They have planned to offer the formal invitation by having Dr. William Oxley Thompson, president emeritus of Ohio State University, speak to the convention.

When in the early hours of the convention the news ran about that 28 Hawaiians had arrived, there were smiles of pleasure. The Hawaiian delegation has come to be an important feature of the gathering.

Come to Give Also

They not only come to get but to give. They bring their musical instruments with them and nobody knows when a golden lei may be gently swung over his shoulders from the generous hands of one of the Hawaiians.

And the educators from the Pacific islands incite high respect at the same time. They are held up as an example of the model delegation. Every member of the group is a life member of the N. E. A. In other words, every one of the 28 has paid the sum of $100 into the treasury of the organization.

Moreover, the territory leads all the states in the proportion of its teachers who are members of the national teachers' organization. It boasts the astounding achievement of having not a mere 100 per cent membership, but one of 102 per cent. The explanation of the extra 2 per cent is in members who are not public school teachers.

Torches Light Huge War Guilt Meeting in Berlin

Versailles Anniversary Is Observed in Germany as 'Day of Mourning'

BERLIN (AP)—Germany's "day of mourning" culminated in imposing public demonstrations on the night of June 28 in the stadium and in the Reichstag Hall against the peace treaty framed at Versailles and the "war guilt lie."

The flares of thousands of torches lighted up the great central field at the stadium, while 50,000 persons stood in impressive silence as a resolution demanding revision of the treaty and protesting the blame laid on the shoulders of Germany was read.

Gray garbed members of the Steel Helmet organization and black and white uniformed corps of cadets formed a solid mass over which floated rows of black, white and red Imperial banners and the black crossed white flags of Prussia. The strains of "Deutschland Uber Alles" and other national airs sounded over the field.

The public meeting in the Reichstag building adopted a long resolution, charging that the German nation still suffered moral ostracism as the result of the Versailles Treaty, which remains the greatest obstacle to international understanding.

Resolutions along similar lines were adopted at meetings throughout the country on the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Versailles Treaty.

Official circles authoritatively stated that the German Government would raise no objections to the return of the former Kaiser from his exile at Doorn, but it was at once added that this attitude was of no importance. It was believed that there was not the remotest possibility that Wilhelm Hohenzollern would apply for permission to visit the land he once ruled.

SPARE TREE OR SPOIL WATER, STATE IS TOLD

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Pennsylvania should spend $25,000,000 for reforestation with as little delay as possible, declared Grover C. Ladner of Philadelphia, in an address before the Pennsylvania Forestry Association at Bethlehem recently. Mr. Ladner is a special city solicitor in charge of a campaign for pure water. Diminishing supplies of fresh water make necessary immediate action, he said, to protect water sources by reforestation and the cessation of stream pollution.

He declared the mining, paper mill, tanning and oil industries are responsible for the greatest pollution.

PARK SITE PURCHASES APPROVED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The purchase of 632 acres of prospective park sites in Queens and Richmond has just been approved by the Board of Estimate, which authorized Controller Charles W. Berry to buy the land at private sale at a price not to exceed $2,250,000, out of the $3,000,000 fund recently made available.

In Queens, options have been obtained on more than 43 acres, forming a connection between Alley Pond Park and Oakland Lake, joining the Grand Central Parkway. On Staten Island, two park sites are to be acquired.

EAST SIDE SLUMS ARE TO BE RAZED IN NEW YORK

In Place of the Old Tenements Will Arise Model Apartments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Condemnation proceedings for the widening of Chrystie and Forsyth streets, between East Houston and Canal streets, have just been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. As a result of this action, the plan for the razing of these East Side slums assumes definite shape and, in place of the old tenements there will rise model apartments, financed by philanthropists whose aim is to provide comfortable and sanitary living quarters for workers at an average rental not to exceed $10 a month a room.

The Board of Estimate, by unanimous vote, adopted the resolutions authorizing the condemnation proceedings to acquire the property. Already owners of about 70 per cent of the property which the city aims to take over have given options. The land acquired in excess of that necessary for street widening, will be leased to philanthropists, who have assured the mayor, James J. Walker, that they will take 99-year leases from the city and will erect model apartments where the old tenements now stand. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Paul Block and August Heckscher are among the men of great wealth who have conferred with the Mayor in connection with this housing project.

In the same quarters it was said that the project, when completed, would cost between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000. It is estimated that the cost to the city of acquiring the land, which takes in seven blocks, will be in the neighborhood of $10,000,000.

The plan has been greatly enlarged since it was originally projected last November, when it was rescinded because of excessive price demanded by the landowners. It now provides additional relief for traffic congestion on the Lower East Side.

The width of Chrystie Street will be increased 50 feet on the easterly side and of Forsyth 25 feet on the westerly side, leaving between the two about 125 feet for the proposed model apartments. In addition, Hester, Grand, Broome, Rivington and Stanton streets are to be widened.

FOUR OF AMERICAN EMBASSIES ARE DRY

London, Berlin, Copenhagen and Oslo Envoys Ban Liquor

LONDON (AP)—The American Embassy at London, made "dry" by a recent decision of Ambassador Dawes, is not the only "dry" American territory in Europe.

The embassies at Berlin, Copenhagen and Oslo also have the status.

The American Minister at Oslo is a total abstainer and the question of serving alcoholic liquors has never arisen there. No liquors have been served at Copenhagen, Den., for the last two years.

The Embassy at Paris has been closed since Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador, passed on. No liquor is served in the diplomatic chancellery, which is the only part of the Embassy now functioning.

NEW YORK EQUESTRIANS PLAN $2,000,000 CLUB

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Plans for a $2,000,000 clubhouse and riding arena in West 100th Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, have just been filed here by the Metropolitan Riding Club. Membership will be limited to 500, according to the announcement.

The seven-story building projected in the plans by the architects, Scott & Prescott, will comprise a clubhouse, with living quarters, dining rooms and ballroom, gymnasiums, swimming pool and other elaborate club features, including facilities for children and women riders. The riding arena, which will be encircled by a gallery, will be 95 feet wide and 200 feet long.

Smoking at Meals Ruinous to Taste, Chefs' Group Says

Chicago Cuisine Association Condemns Propaganda of Tobacco Company

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Disapproval of smoking cigarettes during meals was expressed in a resolution passed here by the chefs of Cuisine Association of Chicago, which has more than 1000 members in the Middle West.

The statement was introduced following a talk by the association president, Ernest E. Amiet, chief chef of the Palmer House here. Joseph D. Vehling, secretary, said in an interview that it was adopted because "smoking during a meal is not gastronomically correct. Smoke is so strong that it neutralizes the finer tastes of food."

The resolution says that one company has spent more than $12,000,000 in telling the American people to quit eating desserts and smoke cigarettes instead.

"This propaganda to make women and children smoke cigarettes," the resolution adds, "has been going on for the last year and is still going strong. The tobacco people have been spreading a malicious falsehood, insinuating that it is healthier to smoke than to eat desserts.

"Some hotel and restaurant associations have protested against such unfair advertising. We are of the unanimous opinion that this association should go on record against any publicity campaign that is harmful to the best interests of the profession and that we should notify brother organizations to that effect and urge them to do likewise.

"As cooks we also should protest strongly against and condemn the American habit of smoking cigarettes during meals, as this habit is ruinous to the work of the cook and renders the diner incapable of appreciating good culinary workmanship. The newspapers of the country should be made acquainted with this resolution."

ARMY AND NAVY AID NEW FLYING SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Elm Vocational School here, now an accredited school for aviation instruction, has received from the aeronautic division of the War Department $35,000 worth of equipment, which is being used in its aviation courses. The Navy Department also has donated a modern seaplane for instructional purposes.

The school has two flying clubs in action and a third organizing, with a total of 172 pupils in day and evening classes in aviation.

FLYING SERVICE AT WASHINGTON GAINS RAPIDLY

Six-Way Landing Field and Aviation School Included in Company's Plans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Plans for an improved airport and increased flying facilities for Washington are moving forward rapidly. The Washington Air Terminals Corporation has announced that it has taken over all the assets of the United States Air Transport, Inc., which for two years had operated the Washington-New York line and the Washington airport. The corporation is said to be controlled by the Federal Aviation Corporation of New York.

The 104 acres taken over, was just across the river from Potomac priced at $675,000. On a part of it, just across the river from Potomac Park, is an amusement park which will be razed in developing the new airport. The new field will be a model six-way landing and departing field solely for passenger planes.

Among other properties acquired by the corporation is the 1000-acre airport two miles south of Alexandria, Va., which will be developed into one of the most thoroughly equipped flying schools and airplane servicing stations in the United States.

The president of the new corporation is Howard Sutherland. Associated with him in the directorate are C. Bascom Slemp, M. M. Cooper, vice-president of the Federal Aviation Corporation, and C. E. Fauntleroy, president of the Federal Corporation, long identified with the development of commercial aviation.

SUN OIL ORDERS TANKER

PHILADELPHIA—Sun Oil Company has placed order for a tanker to cost $1,750,000. The order was placed with Sun Oil Company's subsidiary, Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

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(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)
1. The Treaty of Versailles.
2. The British House of Commons.
3. Money left for some charity, the need for which disappears while the money accumulates.
4. By wrapping in vegetable cooking parchment.
5. "To pull out by the roots."

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PRAGUE RADIO PLAN SAID TO FAVOR FRANCE

Allotment of Wavelengths to European Nations Goes Into Force

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Radiocasting in France is expected to benefit greatly by the entering into force on June 30 of the so-called Prague plan of wavelength allotment to European nations. Not only does France get the best treatment in this first official agreement among nations, but it makes a prime necessity the passing by Parliament of a new radiocasting law prepared to bring under one head all radiocasting in this country.

The Government here intends to control closely the use of radio. The Prague plan gives to France 16 wavelengths, and the Government proposes, it is understood, to retain all of these for the time being, at least except those given the Paris and Toulouse radio stations. How well France has fared will be seen in comparing these 16 wavelengths for 1,000,000 listeners with 15 for Germany's nearly 3,000,000 listeners, and 10 for more than 2,500,000 in Great Britain.

It was at the instance of Czechoslovakia that representatives of 30 states met in Prague to thrash out the difficult problem of reducing interference in the ether. A private body called the Union Internationale de Radiophone, with headquarters in Geneva, had endeavored for some time to regulate the wavelengths internationally, and its efforts led to the Brussels convention when the plan was adopted.

This was imperfect and Czechoslovakia especially suffered. Neither was it officially binding. It was out of this situation the Prague conference was evolved.

The Brussels plan not only redistributed the wavelengths but put a margin of nine kilocycles or kiloherz frequencies between stations operating on the same wavelength. The Prague plan retained this feature and extended it to all medium wavelengths down to 216 meters.

France must now put rapidly in motion its radiocasting measure. Readjustments will be necessary as some stations, with the Prague plan in force, will find themselves without wavelengths. According to the bill, the central control here will be in the hands of a freshly created government office. Every station in France will come under its jurisdiction. It will have its own budget and money will be raised by taxes on receiving sets at 20 francs for crystal and 60 for valve.

Licenses will be given to radiocast and protection will be assured over all the matter sent out. For example, no literary, musical or natural scientific work can be radiocast without proper agreement beforehand between the author and the company. The Prague plan, therefore, supported by this law, should give an impetus to the development of radiocasting in France.

Gustav V of Sweden Warmly Welcomed on Visit to Riga

President Zemgals Receives King, and University Confers Honorary Degree

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA—The King of Sweden, the first monarch to visit the Latvian Republic, was enthusiastically welcomed at Riga, receiving the identical honors formerly accorded to tsars.

After Gustav V passed the boundary between Estonia and Latvia and after greetings at the stations of Wenden and Segewold, he was received at the Riga central station by President Zemgals and other leaders of the Government and representatives of the Parliament and Army. Welcomed formally by the Mayor of the city, the King was entertained at the President's castle at an informal family luncheon. A busy day followed. A representative of the Latvian clergy, headed by a bishop, presented the royal visitor with an artistic album of photographs on ecclesiastical subjects at the Lutheran Cathedral. At the University of Riga he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Arts.

In the evening the King attended a festival ballet presentation at the Latvian Opera House, followed by a gala dinner at the castle. Shortly after his arrival King Gustaf received a delegation from the Province of Livland, in remembrance of 300 years ago, when Livland belonged to Sweden, the monarch afterward laying a wreath on the soldiers' graves at Bruderfriedhof. This was followed by a military parade on the Esplanade. Later, the King visited Schwarzhäupterhaus, the great marketplace, and Riga's historical museum, where he admired especially the priceless collection of old silver.

After giving a farewell dinner to his hosts at the Swedish Legation, the King will go aboard the warship Sverige and immediately return to Sweden. The Latvian visit is in return for the courtesy visit of President Zemgals to the King in Stockholm last month. Preceding his visit to Riga, the King passed two days in Reval, where he received all the formalities and where he had an opportunity especially to study the old cultural monuments.

Regulate Arms by Police Need, Conference Urges

(Continued from Page 1)

action as it deems desirable to prevent its subjects from giving aid or comfort to any country that breaks the pact."

The Council hopes that the British Government will "not only sign the optional clause of the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice, but also adhere to the general all-inclusive treaty of arbitration drawn up by the ninth Assembly."

It affirms that "no international dispute, whatever its nature," should be excluded from the scope of arbitration.

Avoidance of political agreements which are inconsistent with the Paris Pact and League Covenant is recommended, and states are urged "to acknowledge their responsibilities to protect international order and prevent recourse to war."

The Council further calls for a "world disarmament conference to be convened by the League at the earliest possible date," and urges the British Government to "take full advantage" of the United States naval proposals "in order to achieve drastic reduction by international agreement on all classes of warships." It trusts that the fundamental issue will not be obscured by technical considerations.

On the military side, the Council wants "reduction either of annual contingents of recruits, or of period of service, or both, and reduction either of military material or of military provisions in national budgets, or both."

Finally it asks if the Government "will seriously consider, with a view to arresting competition in air armaments, whether it would not be possible to internationalize the whole or a proportion of the national air forces as an instrument for defense of international order, and will view with favor reasonable machinery for supervising the execution of provisions of a general disarmament treaty."

REALTORS ADOPT HIGH STANDARDS FOR APPRAISALS

Propose to Stamp Name With Mark of Sterling—Convention Closes

Rounding out the most productive year in its educational and research program by officially adopting high standards of practice for real estate appraisals, to which the 20,000 realtors of the United States and Canada subscribe, the twenty-second annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards closed its business on a high note of confidence that realtors are only on the threshold of accomplishment in "stamping the name of realtor with sterling."

"What was regarded a few years ago as the real estate 'game' has been elevated into a respected business," Harry H. Culver, president, told the presidents and secretaries of the various units of the national association at the final banquet. "Protect that name of realtor. Use it on your stationery and advertisements, in order that the public may know what standards your firm represents."

Believing that "outdoor advertising which detracts from the sightliness of residential areas and mars rural beauty is unfair to the general public and the property owner," the realtors resolved to offer their full co-operation to the Department of Commerce in a proposed investigation on a national scale "concerning the possibilities of just regulation of outdoor advertising."

Election of Officers

Leonard P. Reaume of Detroit, Mich., is to head the realtors next year. Mr. Reaume, who has been a member of the board of directors of the association for a number of years, will take up the presidential duties on Jan. 1, 1930. Among the vice-presidents elected, William H. Gardner of Winipeg, Can., holds the first place. Stephen W. Sleeper of Boston is to be third vice-president.

"Aviation ushers in a new era of transcendent achievement," wired William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, now interested in aviation developments, who was prevented from addressing the realtors by an unexpected call to Europe. "It is not surprising that real estate men, with their broad vision and experience, are taking a keen and intelligent interest in this young giant of the skies. The combination between the swift airplane and the dynamic realtor promises a beneficial revolution in the methods and manner of developing the unoccupied spaces of the United States."

Recognizing the interest in home ownership being taken by the Administration of President Hoover, whose greeting opened the convention by commending the "own your home" campaign of the realtors, the board of directors appointed a committee to be ready to co-operate with the Government by considering all matters pertaining to the home ownership problem.

Want Name Safeguarded

Salesmen of realtors, a term which is limited to members of units of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, should have a title to distinguish them from real estate salesmen not representing such units, is the recommendation of the Pasadena, Calif., realty board. The board of directors will consider the proposal, which is designed further to designate to the public with whom they are doing business.

Seventy-eight colleges and universities now have courses in real estate and land economics, including the Harvard Business School; while some 3000 real estate men have taken advantage of the courses in salesmanship and appraisal which are given by the association, a development cited to show that the association is extending its educational activity and reaching a wider field with sound real estate instruction.

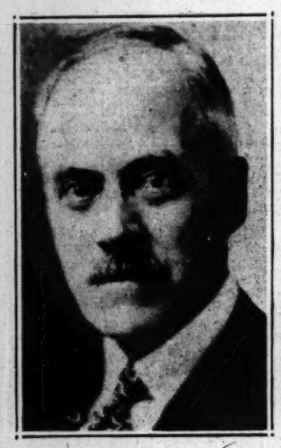
Two Years of Investigation

Two years of careful investigation, with conferences aided by more than 150 economists, realtors, and lawyers, went into the formulation of the appraisal code just adopted. John B. Hooker, chairman of the appraisal committee which presented the finished code, pointed out the value to realtors of extending to appraisals, a growing phase of realty, the ethical standards already applied by realtors to their own practices.

Detailed methods of procedure, qualifications of experience and honesty, and a code of professional ethics make up the articles of the pamphlet, which will be distributed to all realtors.

To provide incentive to realtors for accurate appraisals, and popularize the subject, the association conducts an appraising contest in connection with its conventions. Houston, Tex., won the industrial property appraisal, and Chicago, Ill., the business property appraisal.

Elected to Chief Posts by Real Estate Boards



Upper—Leonard P. Reaume, Detroit, Mich., President for 1930. Lower—W. H. Gardner, Winnipeg, Can., First Vice-President.

Light Railway Aids Balkan Situation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—The Bulgarian Government is about to open the last section of the narrow gauge railroad down the Struma valley into Greece, thus connecting Sofia with Saloniki and Athens.

Although the line is so narrow that it will not bear very much traffic and will require the transference of all merchandise from big freight cars to small ones, it will appreciably facilitate trade between the two countries and make the crossing of the Bulgarian-Greek boundary easier. It will thus help to improve international relations in this part of the Balkans. This and other recent transactions indicate that Greece and Bulgaria are approaching a better understanding.

Leave West Indies Base, British Urged

LONDON (AP)—Relinquishment of Great Britain's naval bases in the West Indies and naval parity are suggested by Charles Kingsley Webster, professor of international politics at the University of Wales, in a contribution to the current issue of The Nation.

Mr. Webster argued that such a move would advance greatly a better Anglo-American understanding. Efforts, he added, should be concentrated entirely on "the main issue between the two nations, namely, reduction of naval armaments in such a manner that parity will be preserved." "In policy," he added, "we have long recognized that the United States has a paramount interest in the Caribbean and it is time we demonstrated clearly that our strategy recognized that fact.

"If it is true, as we constantly affirm, that our naval policy is in no way directed against the United States, let us make the fact clear. Safety of the West Indies would be increased rather than diminished by such a step."

Marshal Pilsudski Denounces Diet in Czechowicz Case

Premier Declares That He Alone Is Responsible to the Chamber

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—The case of Gabriel Czechowicz, ex-Finance Minister now being tried by the state tribunal at the instance of the Diet for not laying before it the excess expenditure in the budget, reached its most dramatic moment on the appearance of Marshal Pilsudski, who denounced the action of the Diet in "victimizing" a public servant who acted under his, Marshal Pilsudski's orders.

He denied the tribunal had the competency to deal with the case. He alone was responsible for the relation of the Government to the Diet, according to the stipulation between him and the Cabinet ministers by which he assumed entire responsibility to the Diet, so as to free ministers from parliamentary obstruction, thus enabling them to perform constructive work.

Other ministers, including General Skladkowski, the Home Secretary loyally supported Mr. Czechowicz. Speaking for the prosecution, George Liebermann, a Diet deputy, argued that Mr. Czechowicz, as the Financial Minister, could not be exempted from informing the Diet of the expenses, nor was the assumption by Marshal Pilsudski of responsibility binding on his ministers. Liebermann was most insistent about 8,000,000 zlotys placed at the disposition of the marshal and not accounted for. He asserts they were used for election purposes.

POLYTECHNIC PUPILS WORK IN POWER PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va.—Tests on the adaptability of Virginia coals for power purposes will be run sometime during the coming academic year by various members of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute engineering faculty in the $350,000 power plant which is rapidly nearing completion.

Use of the plant as a special laboratory for advanced engineering students and for conducting research in lighting and power engineering was one of the main reasons for installing such a large plant.

ARMY AIR CORPS BUYS 299 AIRPLANE ENGINES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Contracts for 299 airplane engines for the Army Air Corps, which will cost approximately $2,000,000, have been approved by Assistant Secretary Davison.

Of these engines 180 are Pratt & Whitney Wasps, which are 500-horsepower, supercharged, air-cooled engines for use in pursuit planes; 65 are Curtiss water-cooled motors for observation planes, and 54 are Wright 300-horsepower air-cooled engines for use in transport planes.

DISABLED VETERANS ELECT

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—William J. Murphy, past state commander of California, was elected national commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War at the closing session of the veterans' annual convention here. New Orleans was chosen for next year's convention.

BRITAIN SEES TRADE BLOCKED BY TARIFF WALL

Action in 'Self-Defense' Is Mentioned in Connection With American Proposal

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—American tariff bill repercussions are gathering volume here. Concern is being shown, not only on account of direct effects upon British trade, but also as regards the proposed measure's possible bearing on those wider questions of international good will just now so prominent in the public eye.

Criticism so far is restrained, and hopeful references are made to the "simmering process" understood to have been suggested by President Hoover.

Nevertheless, a note of anxiety runs through comment in British business circles, where prominence is also given to reports that 500 chambers of commerce in France are organizing to oppose the measure and that Canada, Australia, Italy, and Argentina all see prospects of heavy losses under the schedules affecting their exports.

American Mission

The Times refers to the mission of 200 American business men who have sailed from the United States for Amsterdam with the object of allaying this apprehension at the forthcoming International Chamber of Commerce Congress.

The Times continues: "No country is so deeply and immediately threatened by the tariff bill and its probable aggravations as the British Empire. Of the effect upon the markets of these islands it is unnecessary to say much; the schedules speak for themselves.

"There is hardly an important export from Great Britain or Ireland on which high present rates are not raised to a point likely to paralyze existing trade with the United States. Cotton cloths, woolen fabrics, certain linen goods, high speed steel and even high speed steel 'scrap' may be mentioned among a long list of manufactured articles on which heavy burdens are imposed.

"The dominions and many colonies suffer with the home country. Naturally the threat to Canada is the gravest and most immediate and already its effect upon relations between her and the United States is not the least of President Hoover's anxieties.

Imports of £165,000,000

Last year she imported goods from them valued at over £165,000,000 and exported goods to them valued at over £98,000,000, while £200,000,000 of United States capital finds lucrative investment across the border.

"To begin a tariff war with so profitable a customer, who is also a friendly and trusted neighbor, is a step from which any President who is a statesman or economist must shrink, and from which it may be supposed all the best opinion of the Republic shrinks also.

"Yet it must be owned with whatever reluctance that this scheme of tariff revision appears to make counter measures necessary as acts of self-defense."

FENG OFFERS HIMSELF FOR FOREIGN MISSION

SHANGHAI, China (AP)—What appeared a month ago to be certain war between the Nationalist Government and Feng Yu-hsiang and a group comprising the last large faction of militarists in the opposition now appears dissipated through the reported decision of Feng to go abroad to "investigate foreign conditions."

While this reported development on its face value gives the National Government a tremendous forward step in its campaign of unification of the country, the situation of entire China north of the Yangtse is considered still in a state of extreme flux.

'Dissolution' Honors List Is Issued in London

Names of Two Women Appear —Five Peers and Six Barons Are Appointed

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Women figure in the "Dissolution" honors list, published here in Mrs. Maggie Mitchell and Miss Aileen Cecilia Felling, who are both decorated for political services, the former as a successful Conservative speaker in the north of England, and the latter as private secretary to former Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

Another popular recipient of an honor is Geoffrey Vorrs Fry, private secretary to the former Prime Minister. Sir William Joynson Hicks' translation to the House of Lords was generally anticipated. It means a by-election for the House of Commons at Twickenham, which, however, is looked upon as a safe seat for the Conservatives.

The remainder of the list with its five peers, six barons and 12 knights is commended chiefly for its brevity, it being in accordance with precedent whereby an outgoing government compiles a list of those of its followers it desires to honor, which the incoming cabinet submits without modification for acceptance by the King.

LONDON (AP)—The list of honors conferred by King George in connection with the resignation of Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister contains few surprises. Viscount Peel, former Secretary of State for India, is raised to an earldom, William Joynson-Hicks, late Home Secretary, becomes a viscount, Sir Hamar Greenwood, a native of Whitby, Ontario, and the last man to occupy the position of Secretary for Ireland is granted a barony. A privy councillorship was conferred on Earl Howe (better known as Viscount Curzon) who succeeded his father some months ago.

GEN. SANDINO LANDS IN MEXICO AS EXILE

VERA CRUZ, Mex. (AP)—Accompanied by 25 armed men, Augustino Sandino, former Nicaraguan insurgent leader, landed here Jan. 28 en route to exile at Merida, Yucatan, having received the Government's permission to reside in Mexico.

In an interview in which he described his opposition to the established Government in Nicaragua he declared "right now American imperialism is provoking trouble among Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala, striving to create an opportunity to step in and acquire islands for the establishment of a new naval base."

ARMY LEADERS MAY COMPEL TANAKA TO QUIT

Japanese Ministry in Critical State Over Chang Tso-lin Bombing Affair

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Tanaka Government finds itself in complications over the Manchuria incident, which originated in the bombing of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's train a year ago, and the impression is growing that it may be forced to resign.

It is alleged that high Japanese army officers in Manchuria were connected with the affair. Baron Tanaka disciplined the commander of the Manchuria garrison and is threatening to publish the report of the investigation committee. The army and navy consider this an infringement of Japan's dignity and propose to force out the government under the excuse that Baron Tanaka is disrespectful to the throne, probably utilizing Viscount Uchida's resignation also.

This possibility may well be considered a blow to the progress of democratic government in Japan, since bureaucrats are still able, apparently, to decide the fate of cabinets.

It is considered likely that a non-party government, possibly headed by Viscount Saito, may succeed, as both the Minseito and the Shinto Club are extremely unpopular.

BALTIMORE TRADE GAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—A noticeable increase in the value of Baltimore's exports and imports is seen in the report just issued by the United States Customs House here for the first five months of 1929, which shows a gain of $20,000,000 this year over the like period of 1928. The total amount of exports and imports for the 1929 period was $112,580,429, compared to $92,513,901 for the first five months of 1928.

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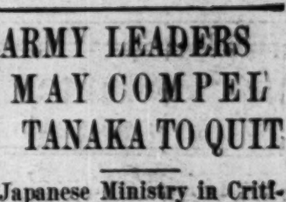

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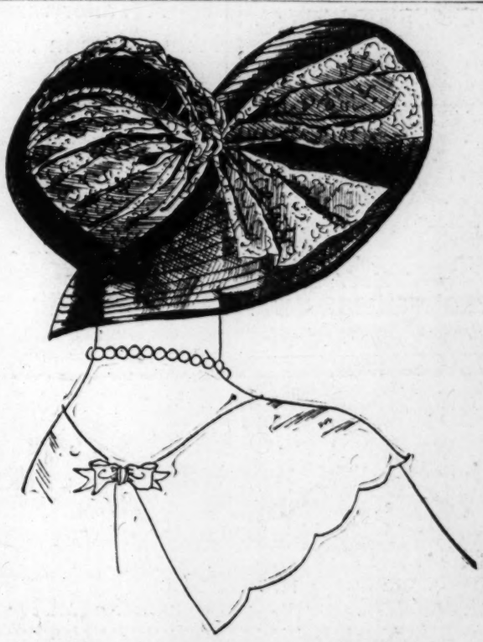

Transparent Hats

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BOSTON

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Listener Speaks

JESSICA DRAGONETTE and Cesar O'More did ample justice to the leading rôles in "The Student Prince" when the first act of this Sigmund Romberg musical play was presented in the Philco Hour at 9:30 on Friday, through the WJZ chain. The second and third acts, which will follow in this period on the next two Friday evenings, should be well worth hearing, too.

The important part of the dialogue was used to fill in between the well-known musical numbers, and the lines were excellently spoken, especially by Mr. O'More. They called up a distinct picture of the setting of the original play, and brought back the atmosphere of joyous youth and romance which was the chief charm of this act.

The chorus was sufficient to the occasion, too, and the rousing song which was a feature of the stage production was well reproduced. "Golden Days" which was perhaps one of the most pleasing, though less popular melodies, was very well sung too.

The general feeling of this first act of "The Student Prince" fitted in well with the atmosphere of the summer evening on which it was radiocast. It would be hard to think of anything more pleasing under the circumstances.

Following the Philco presentation, through the same chain the Armstrong Quakers offered a collection of the more tuneful of new popular numbers and also the finale from "The Gondoliers." The best part of the program was the orchestra's playing of "Huckleberry Finn" and "Creole Days" from Ferde Grofe's "Mississippi Suite" which was popularized by Paul Whiteman. This music was also well suited to the hour and the season.

D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, JULY 4

Parachute Jump

Charles Julienne De Bever (NBC—Chain not announced). Equipped with "parachute transmitter," parachute instructor at Roosevelt Field will relay his impressions of a 10,000-foot drop. Time—in evening—unannounced.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Here and There" (Coward—WEAF Chain). Geographically and melodically speaking. 7:30 p. m.

Singers (Seiberling—WEAF Chain). Boisdeffre's "At the Brook" in a famous Black transcription for the Revelers begins. 9 p. m.

Holiday Program (Veedol—WJZ Chain). Reminiscencing through the World War back to the Revolutionary. 9 p. m.

"Gems of Light Opera" (CBS). Invariably one remembers an operetta by one tune and how better to remember the "The Chocolate Soldier" than by "My Hero." 9:29 p. m.

Troubadours (NBC—KHQ, KGW). Male quartet and two pianos praise an ancient quality through Zamecnik's "Men of Sparta." 7 p. m.

Slumber Hour (KGO, KPO, KFI). Selections which are descriptive and emotional expressions of a given subject. Harold Spaulding, tenor soloist. 10 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Midweek Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Patriotic airs and battle hymns. 7 p. m.

Stephen C. Foster Program (WJZ, WBZ, WBAL, KDKA, WJR, WREN). The father of American folk music was born on Independence Day. Commemorating this happy coincidence, the program will lead off with "Tioga Waltz," and continue through lesser known fragments from his pen. 8:30 p. m.

Rosario Bourdon's orchestra Maxwell—WJZ Chain). The whimsical Percy Grainger gives to the brasses and woodwinds the rollicking mood of "Over the Hills and Far Away" in his "Children's March." 9:30 p. m.

"Around the World With Libby" (Libby—WJZ Chain transcontinental). And now Joseph Pasternack's orchestra leads to the land of sun and oranges, motion pictures and frosted-cake architecture—California. 10:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Closing a prefect holiday with an hour of American composers. 11 p. m.

Symphony Hour (Standard—NBC Pacific). Entitled "An American Holiday," by American composers or composers in the American strain. 7:30 p. m.

Investment Advice

Old Counsellor" (Halsey Stuart—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Andy Sannella conducts orchestra. 10 p. m.

Band Music

United States Marine Band (CBS). 8:30 p. m.

Sketches

"A Study in Scarlet" (WJZ, WREN, KOA, KSL, KWK, WKY). Sherlock Holmes deduces his way to final solution in the "Avenging Angels." 7:30 p. m.

"The Joneses Celebrate the Fourth" (WEAF Chain). Here's a bit of Americana for you. Noted radio players perform. 10:30 p. m.

"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). A visit to Goshen Center. 8:30 p. m.

Vocal Duo

May Breen and Peter De Rose (WJZ). Twenty minutes. 7:10 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (CBS). Many bands scale up and down in popularity, but Mr. Lopez is consistently good. 8 p. m.

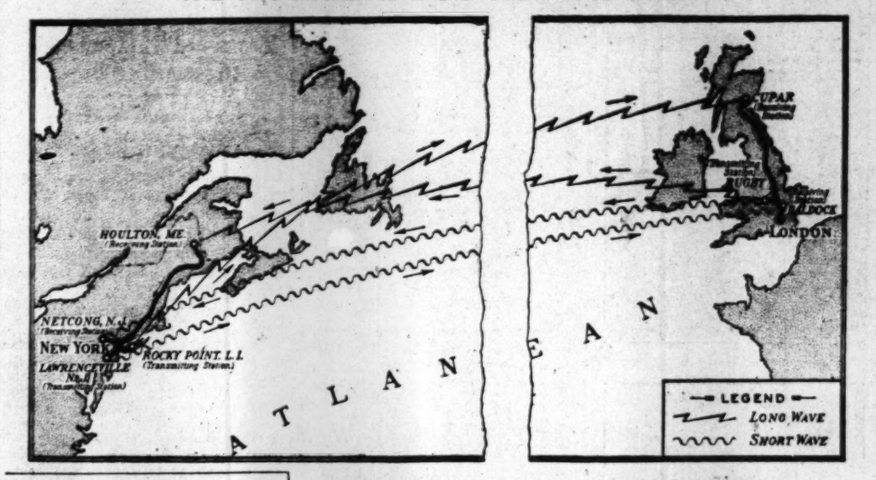
Serenade (Lehn and Fink—WJZ Chain). George Gershwin's "Nashville Nightingale" as two piano specialty by Jack Shilkret, director, and Milton Rettenberg, Phil Duey, soloist. 8 p. m.

"Broadway Lights" (WEAF Chain). Gay White Way review. 8:30 p. m.

"The New Yorkers" (CBS). A concert dance orchestra with a leading bandman conducting each week so that you may get acquainted with their different styles. 10 p. m.

Trocaderas (NBC Pacific). 11 p. m.

THE TWO ATLANTIC RADIO TELEPHONE LINKS



Talking Across the Atlantic

This is the first of two articles on the newest telephone link with Europe and South America, using short-wave radio.

IF Colonel Lindbergh, on a recent flight from Washington to New York, had looked down when about halfway between New York and Philadelphia, he would have seen a group of 26 steel towers arranged in the form of the letter L, more than a mile long. These towers were not erected in the form of the letter L to honor "Lindy" nor to stand for the name of the town, Lawrenceville, N. J., where they are located. Rather, the reason for the L is that Argentina, South America, and England happen to be at points of the compass which are at a right angle. This fact and the highly directive or so-called "beam" quality of short radio wave antennas which necessitates that they be erected broadside to the direction the waves are to travel, account for the particular shape.

These towers, 180 feet high, support 12 radio telephone antennas, which will be put in operation by the end of the year as a part of a short-wave transmitting system that will provide important new links in overseas telephony, established by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Nineteen towers, supporting wires for three short-wave systems of three antennas each for transmission to Europe, form the long side of the L, and towers for the three antennas comprising one short-wave system for transmission to South America form the short side of the L.

Present Service Details

Radio telephony, to interconnect existing wire line systems in countries separated by wide stretches of sea, now plays an important rôle in world communication. The first commercial overseas telephone service was that established between North America and Great Britain in January, 1927. The service grew so rapidly that the one circuit originally put in operation was added to by a second circuit in the summer of 1928. Overseas telephony has already assumed an important place in the business and social life of both hemispheres, as indicated by the fact that in the past year the number of calls has increased more than 300 per cent.

At present, one long wave and two short-wave circuits provide the channels of communication, the second short-wave circuit having commenced operating on June 1. To provide for future growth, two additional short-wave circuits are now in process of construction at Lawrenceville and Netcong for service to Europe and one to South America.

Lawrenceville, a short distance south of Princeton, was selected as the site for these four radio telephone transmitters after extensive investigation by engineers of the telephone company. The equipment and antennas being installed there have been specially designed for use at this station and embody results of years of experiment in radio telephony.

The antennas for the three short wave systems to Europe are in a direct line and are supported by 19 steel towers, at 250 foot intervals. This series of 19 towers stands in a line as nearly exactly at right angles to the direction of New Southgate, England, as surveying permits.

Directive Effect Antennas

The wires forming each of the three antennas are not strung on top of the towers, however, but, like a coarse-meshed screen or curtain, hang in a vertical plane between the towers, the lower edge of the screen or curtain coming within several feet of the ground. The series of seven towers for South America stand in a line exactly at right angles to the direction to Argentina. The 26 towers, with the several curtains of wires, comprising 12 distinct antennas, hanging between, is an imposing sight.

The design of the antenna is calculated to give a marked directional effect to the outgoing signals. Due to the arrangement and interconnection of the wires in the form of a coarse-meshed screen or curtain, whose dimensions bear a definite relation to the wavelength of impulses sent out, the signals are strongest in a direction at right angles to the plane of the curtain.

The impulses sent out from the various vertical segments of each antenna reenforce one another while the horizontal segments of each antenna cross one another and therefore the impulses from these segments are neutralized out.

If the antenna consisted of a single curtain, strong signals would also be sent out in the opposite direction from England. To divert these to useful purposes a "reflector" curtain similar in design to the "exciter," or transmitting curtain, is hung at a certain definite interval behind it. This reflector curtain of wires, in no way electrically connected to the front curtain, plays the interesting and startling rôle of a reflector; the energy reaching it from the exciter curtain being reflected in the direction of England, and thus the signals already moving that way are reenforced.

The advantages of such antenna are obvious. So far as possible, every bit of power in which is embodied the voice of the speaker is concentrated in a desired direction, and there is only a small amount of high-powered signals sent to localities for which they were not intended. The next article will continue the description.

Philadelphians Visiting Boston

City Business Club Sends Delegates to Promote Improved Relations

To strengthen and promote the commercial, industrial and coastal relations between Philadelphia and Boston, a group of about 25 members of the City Business Club of Philadelphia, headed by Samuel T. Banham, president of the club, have arrived here on the steamer Dorchester.

The party spent the morning in visiting the many historical points in and near Boston, and were tendered a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce, at which Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association, welcomed them and extended the greetings of the Port of Boston, and of Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber, who was unable to be present.

The Mayor, Malcolm E. Nichols, received the group at the City Hall prior to the luncheon. The water commerce between Boston and Philadelphia is particularly heavy and the visit of the business men to Boston is expected to result in further expansion.

Charles H. Maynard, general agent of the Merchant & Miners Transportation Company, made arrangements for the trip of the business men, who will return to Philadelphia tonight on the same steamer.

Mr. Davis called attention to the fact that both Boston and Philadelphia have large carpet industries and are large wool centers, both having similar port facilities.

Relics of Ancient Mayan Period Found by Chicago Archæologist

Quest of Marshall Field Expedition in British Honduras Aided by Friendly 'Chicleros' Who Roam Jungles in Search of Chicle

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—How chewing gum is indirectly aiding students of archæology and ethnology to discover, restore and read long-lost chapters in the history of mankind was revealed here in an interview with J. Eric Thompson, who has returned after serving seven months as leader of the Capt. Marshall Field Archæological Expedition to British Honduras.

Mr. Thompson, assistant curator in charge of Central and South American archæology at the Field Museum of Natural History, related that the "chicleros," most of whom are half-breeds, are ever alert to discover ruins of possible historic value as they roam the thick forests seeking chicle, which comes from the bully tree or the sapodilla and is the basis of chewing gum. For word has passed in the jungle that the white man, sent out by a museum, will pay $25 in gold to the person who shows him a new site where he can find relics to bring back to Chicago to study.

Mr. Thompson sighed as he recalled that it usually was a false alarm when "chicleros" promised to lead him to cities of the ancient Mayas which contained rich relics. Sometimes they were of great help, though, in locating sites, he said.

New and important scientific information about the Mayas was discovered by Mr. Thompson in three buried cities which he discovered and explored. This race is credited by the museum with having established the oldest and most highly developed aboriginal civilization in the Western Hemisphere.

In digging through a large mound at Mountain Cow, Mr. Thompson made the first authenticated find of a mirror from an Old Empire Maya site, it is stated. The Old Empire period was from 400 to 800 A. D. The archæologist continued:

"After digging through the center of the mound, the men's shovels struck flat stones of the roof of an ancient temple. In cracks between the stones, we glimpsed a large jar down below in a cyst. With difficulty we managed to remove the top slabs and reach the jar. Removing the cover, we found another bowl inside it, some shells, a few small pieces of jade and, most interesting of all, a number of small squares of iron pyrites which apparently formed part of a mirror with a pottery back. These pieces were very fragile. Previous to this find it had been agreed quite generally among investigators that the Mayas were unacquainted with the mirror at the stage of their history that was represented by this discovery."

Whistles 1200 years old, made of pottery, which probably were used in religious ceremonies, also were discovered by Mr. Thompson. He brought several back to Chicago, where they are to be displayed in the museum.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBERAL WITH PENSIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Addressing the Vancouver Kiwanis Club, E. S. Winn, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, stated that social legislation in British Columbia is the broadest and most beneficial to be found in any part of the world. Expenditures on mothers' pensions, he said, is increasing at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, and the amount of old-age pensions will keep steadily increasing.

Under old-age pensions 4000 aged persons are receiving aid, and during the present year a total of $6,000,000 will be expended, of which amount the Province will pay $2,000,000.

CREDIT MEN ELECT

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Lawrence Whitty, Chicago, was elected president of the National Association of Credit Men at the closing session of the thirty-fourth annual convention here. He is former director of the association.

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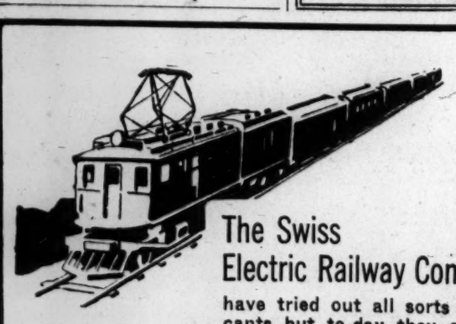
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$288,000,000 RISE FOR SUGAR BILL IN PROSPECT

Proposed Tariff Would Aid Refinery More Than Grower, Affirms Candy Man

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—America's sweet tooth will cost about $288,000,000 more a year if the increase in the sugar tariff asked for by domestic producers becomes operative.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and leading spokesman for higher sugar duties, admits that this considerable sum will be added to the Nation's yearly sugar bill if the tariff he and the interests he favors is granted.

J. A. Snyder of the Hershey Chocolate Company, opposed to the advocated boost in impost, contends that American sugar growers will realize only about $12,000,000 of this amount, and that the bulk of the increased revenue will go to refinery interests, who, it is contended, are already making large profits.

Mr. Snyder, in his testimony before the committee, revealed a hitherto unnoticed provision in the House tariff bill which he said would give American refiners at least $18,000,000 a year more in protection than generally believed. This provision, he declared, makes the rates on refined sugar much steeper than those on raw sugar; a new departure in such tariff legislation.

Of the added sugar cost it is estimated that the Treasury would get $52,000,000.

The so-called sliding sugar tariff rate has been again renewed as a possible solution of the issue. It has the support of both Republican and Democratic leaders. A statement by Stephen H. Love, president of the United States Sugar Beet Association, that President Hoover had "expressed much interest in protection of the domestic sugar industry," brought an informal response from the White House to the effect that the "President has had the sliding scale of sugar duties submitted to him by members of the committee, the objects of which were to protect consumers as well as producers.

He has not expressed himself on them, but, of course, would be glad to see any arrangement which would effect this dual purpose."

Both sides received the statement with approval.

A plan involving a bonus to American producers has been proposed by James Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, as still another possible solution for the sugar protection problem.

Domestic sugar interests and growers are assailing the Cuban demand for unrestricted sugar entry as prompted by "powerful New York banking corporations."

A. E. Carlong, Colorado sugar producer, declared that "the purchasers of the farmers' beets require the 2.4 rate on Cuban imports if they are to withstand the attempt of the National City Bank and associated owners of the Cuban industry to swamp the markets of this country with cheaply produced Cuban sugar."

France Is Denied Further Delay on War Supply Debt

(Continued from Page 1)

cellation was the real intent behind the Bouillon speech.

According to Mr. Borah, M. Bouillon's remarks were made in the face of the fact that it is more than three years since the Mellon-Berenger agreement was made and more than 10 years since the debt became due, and in spite of the fact that the United States settled with France for about 50 cents on the dollar.

"France is now the most prosperous nation in Europe and has been for seven years," Mr. Borah said. "She has no unemployment and has imported 1,000,000 Italians and a large number of Poles to help in her industries."

The Mellon-Berenger agreement is to fund the entire $4,000,000,000 war debt owed the United States. The debt for $407,000,000 was incurred separately by the purchase of surplus war supplies for which the A. E. F. had no further use after the Armistice was signed. The Mellon-Berenger agreement absorbs this debt, but until that agreement is ratified it stands alone and must be paid in cash Aug. 1.

M. Claudel Informs Paris There Is No Hope for Delay

PARIS (AP)—American Secretary of State Stimson gave Ambassador Claudel no hope for a favorable decision on the French request for postponement of maturity of the French debt for American war stocks, it was disclosed at a meeting of the Cabinet which considered Ambassador Claudel's dispatch in reply.

The finance committee of the Chamber, which was informed of the contents of the Ambassador's reply, adjourned without taking action until Tuesday. It will then consider further the question of ratification of the Franco-American and Franco-British debt settlement.

Ambassador Claudel reported that Mr. Stimson received the request from the French Chamber for delay on the war stocks payment with great emotion. M. Claudel described him as showing intense regret that the request was one which seemed little likely to receive satisfaction.

Teaching Negroes History of Race Asked of Women

Ambitions and Achievements Should Be Told Youth, Conference Hears

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—An appeal for trainnig Negro youth in the history, accomplishments and background of the Negro race was made at the third mass meeting of the twentieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here by Mrs. Hallie W. Stewart, Evansville, Ind., president of the National Association of Colored Women.

"This race shall not be judged by the land it buys, nor the cities it helps to build, but by the refinement of its motherhood," Mrs. Stewart said in placing much of the responsibility for the future of the race upon its motherhood.

"In all history there is no written records of the ambitions of the colored man—no chapter devoted to his achievements and his background," she said. "We colored women feel it to be one of our duties to teach our youth the history of our race.

"We turn again to the heart of Africa. We see there the cities that the Negro built. We see him helping to establish the early civilization along the Nile. We see him in caravans pushing across the desert and finally in expeditions pushing across the Mediterranean Sea.

"Our youth needs to be taught the achievements of our own race. It needs to be taught that Negro womanhood, despite all the influences to which slavery subjected it, could produce a Frederick Douglass and a Booker T. Washington."

The increasing recognition of the association's work was touched upon by William Pickens, New York, the organization's field secretary, who pointed out its interest in the more forward-looking movements.

Fence to Protect Wright Boulder

Action Hastened as Result of Chipping by Curio Collectors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—The 10-ton boulder and bronze tablet marking the spot at Kitty Hawk, N. C., where Orville and Wilbur Wright started their first airplane flight Dec. 17, 1903, is threatened with despoilation and the officials of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics have come to its defense.

The monument was dedicated last December on the 25th anniversary of the first flight. Not more than six months later it is showing the marks where curio collectors have chipped off bits.

John F. Victory, secretary of the National Advisory Committee of Aeronautics, has commissioned a landscape architect to draw plans for an ornamental fence to surround the monument and for the landscaping of the area close to the memorial.

KUBA COSSACKS BEGIN COLONIZING IN PERU

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Migration of thousands of Cossacks to Peru is predicted by General Pablitchenko, leader of a group of 200 Kuba Cossacks who have arrived in Lima from Genoa, Italy. General Pablitchenko said there are thousands of Cossacks scattered throughout Europe who plan to migrate to Peru.

The Kuba Cossack contingent consists of 30 families and 120 bachelors. They plan to colonize the Apurimac Valley, where a Russian, Basil Korolevitch, has acquired 1500 square kilometers of territory. The Cossacks have declared their intention of remaining in Peru and eventually becoming citizens.

Rich in Wrought-Iron Pattern

Decorative Iron-Lace Balconies on Royal Street, in the Heart of the French Quarter, New Orleans.

Iron Lace of French New Orleans Reminiscent of Moorish Spain

Quaint Old Louisiana City So Lavishly Enriched With Delicate Tracery of Balcony and Grille, Increasingly Recognized for Architectural Charm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS is distinguished from other picturesque American cities by the lavish richness of her iron-lace decoration. In her old-world French quarter, the wrought-iron lacework of overhanging balcony, grille and window-railing at once delights the tourist.

New Orleans, in her romantic

On St. Anne Street.

Creole days, enjoyed a golden age. But in recent years, these exotic remainders of that splendor began tarnishing. The French quarter became declassé. New sections developed. Princely Creole mansions were permitted to fall into disrepair. Arched fanlights with their threaded tracery of leading became broken; rich mouldings and crystal chandeliers were sold to antique dealers. The once-flowery patios were now prosaically converted into garages, and chickens scratched where once fine oleanders and jessamines luxuriantly grew. Clotheslines were hung to the spider-like tracery of the Moorish balconies.

Today, however, a renaissance is taking place so that the early home of Creole New Orleans may yet again be a thing of beauty. Not long ago, artists, writers and newspaper people began flocking into the quarter, moving into the stately, medallioned rooms of madame and monsieur. Freely they used buckets of bright pain on the rusted balconies, set broken window-panes back again, swept patios clean and decorated them with Spanish water-jars and antique wrought-iron garden benches.

Overnight, it seemed, the Patio Royal, the Arts and Crafts and La Cour De Marquis became established tourist points of interest.

Modern Renaissance

This renaissance means that the ornate iron-lace decoration may yet be saved for those other thousands who will descend on New Orleans from all the corners of the world; for there is a curious magic about the Creole City with her time-softened romance and fiery dreams.

Even now, at night, the promenading tourist will astonish himself when suddenly he comes upon the velvet shadow of a gallery thrown across a lime-stuccoed wall, etched there by the filmy rays of the moon. It was from these same iron-lace balconies, in fact, that Creole belles leaned, waving and calling to their roystering beaux below who were then introducing the first Mardi Gras to New Orleans a hundred years ago.

It was also from these very same iron-lace balconies in 1815 that the Creole women gathered for a last salute to their husbands and sweethearts who were marching off to Chalmette, to defend New Orleans from the British.

Present-day tourists to New Orleans always wonder why this French quarter should have such a decided Spanish impress, for iron-lace decoration is indeed the mark of Spain. The French founders, they know from their histories, landed in New Orleans in 1718, and ruled for half a century when the entire colony was transferred to Spain. But the Spaniards remained for scarcely 40 years, when, in 1803, the colony was retransferred back to France, but also in the very same year sold by Napoleon to the United States as part of the so-called Louisiana purchase.

Rebuilt in Spanish Style

During the brief Spanish occupation two fires swept the length and breadth of New Orleans, almost completely wiping out the little French town. It was then rebuilt in typical Spanish style—in ponderous stone, lime-stuccoed walls, galleries, patios, pillars, arches, corridors, and always, of course, with a lavish use of iron-lace.

The millionaire Spanish nobleman Don Almonester y Roxas started the reconstruction with many public buildings, all put up at his own expense. Among his many benefactions, is the Cabildo, or Spanish Court of Justice. This Cabildo is an architectural treasure-house. The wrought-iron railings are remarkable for their exquisite detail, their chaste simplicity and delicate fancy. The hand-wrought Spanish gate, ceiling-high, of this same building is a masterpiece of construction, especially when seen at night by the reflection of the antique lamp in the outside corridor.

In this immediate vicinity, moreover, the searching tourist finds much rich embellishment in the lace-like arabesques of overhanging balconies which will at once plunge him into the dreaming land of the Moor, for essentially these architectural ideas in balcony decoration came from the Moor into Spain, and from Spain to New Orleans.

But Spain arrived in New Orleans too late and remained too short a time to effect a complete architectural triumph in the Creole City. Moreover, the Spaniard was never richly favored in New Orleans, because their original coming meant subjection of the patriotic French colonists to Spain, and the Creoles loved France with a blind loyalty, even though their French king had given them away to Spain like so many pieces of six and eight. Yet even during its brief 40 years of occupation Spain did manage to lay down the characteristic foundation of the French Quarter, and later buildings were influenced by Spanish example.

While few of the stately Spanish

Gateway to the Patio of "The Spanish Arms."

buildings remain (among which the Cabildo and Warrington House are beautiful examples) later buildings, modeled and fashioned after Spanish example, are here in multitude, with their lovely interior patio-courts, fountains, archways and winding mahogany stairs. These are distinguished chiefly by the ornate decorative use of iron-lace—an iron-lace used not only in balconies, but also in grilles, gratings, hinges, brackets, bolts, bars, transoms, door-panels, window-guards and a hundred other ways.

In fact, so richly-used is this decoration that the stranger wandering through the narrow streets of the French quarter for the first time, must surely feel himself transported into strange realms. This has given rise to a new title for New Orleans—"City of Old-World Charm"; and still another sobriquet among its hundreds of pet names—"The City of Iron-Lace."

ENFORCE PEACE, CHURCH COUNCIL URGES LEADERS

Proclamation Calls on Religious Workers to Support Kellogg Pact

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A plea for enforcement of the Kellogg Peace Pact has just been issued by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America through its Commission on International Justice and Goodwill. It is a proclamation and was sent out simultaneously with the signing of the pact by the Emperor of Japan, thus completing the ratification by 15 nations of the treaty to renounce war.

Signatory to the declaration are the Rt. Rev. Francis J. McConnell, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and president of the council; Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, general secretary of the council George W. Wickersham, chairman of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, secretary of the commission.

The proclamation is to be received by 400 church dignitaries throughout Europe and about 1000 outstanding religious leaders and church officials in the United States.

World Accepting Pact

Declaring that practically all nations soon will have accepted the obligations of the pact, the proclamation characterizes it as "a world covenant of world peace."

"A fundamental change in the character of international relationships," it continues, "has been initiated by the pact and should promptly become the accepted basis of international relations. Suspicion, fear and war preparations should no longer be dominating considerations in a nation's foreign policies.

Every government accepting this pact is in honor bound to search for and practice the principles of peace. Peace should become the primary business of every country. Provocative measures should be scrupulously avoided, especially preparations for war beyond the need of actual self-defense. Justice, honesty, courtesy and mutual consideration should henceforth be conspicuous elements of all national policies. These are imperative obligations, implicit in the spirit and purpose of the pact.

Violator to Be Condemned

"A nation which violates the pact will stand bfore the world not only as guilty of the most serious offense against the entire community of nations, but also as having violated its sacred word of honor."

The proclamation asserts that "an active educational program will be needed in every land" if the nations are to be induced to abandon their "war-mindedness." It urges the nations to "press forward in the development of agencies and procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes and the achievement of justice."

"So long as these agencies are lacking or are insufficient," it says, "the menace of war will remain. . . ."

"For the achievement of world peace it is highly important that irritating and tense situations be dealt with before they become too acute to be solved. The League of Nations in the political realm and the Permanent Court of International Justice in the legal are agencies well fitted for this purpose, agencies which have already proved themselves the most effective that the world has ever had.

"All nations should promptly arrange for drastic reduction of armaments, both on land and on sea. For the achievement of this program the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America pledges earnest effort."

The proclamation maintains that the security of nations, justice between them and the peace of the world depend ultimately upon international good faith.

EQUITY TO IGNORE HOLLYWOOD APPEAL

Head of Actors' Association Says He Is Powerless

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Frank Gillmore, president of the Actors' Equity Association, has announced that he could "take no notice, under the constitution," of a petition presented June 25 by 33 actors and actresses of the film colony here.

The petition requested Mr. Gillmore to call a closed meeting of "paid-up members" of the association in California to consider whether they would support the policies of the New York council and the president. The petition further asked that an executive committee be selected to work with Mr. Gillmore during the "present emergency," and asserted that Hollywood motion picture actors had been denied representation in the councils of the association.

A telegram to Mr. Gillmore from President Green of the American Federation of Labor, offering the "earnest and aggressive support" of that organization, was made public June 24.

TEXTILE UNION SEEKS UNIFORM 48-HOUR WEEK

Operatives Federation Also Favors Abolition of All Night Work in Mills

National legislation, limiting the work week in the textile industry to 48 hours will be sought by the American Federation of Textile Operatives. The move was approved in a resolution adopted at the federation's fourteenth annual convention here. The group also favored similar legislation in the states, the elimination of all night work, and the enactment of an increased tariff on imported textiles.

"We find that many efforts in various ways are being made to pull the textile industry out of its present deplorable condition," James Tansey, president of the federation declared.

"We believe overproduction the cause of the textile depression. The blame can be placed upon the shoulders of the manufacturers, with a few exceptions, as some leading manufacturers of the North and South are opposed to the practice of overproduction.

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"The only real remedy for overproduction is to cut production by shorter hours and having all manufacturers, not a few, omit all-night work. There should be a uniform work week of not more than 48 hours. This proposed situation would produce a sellers' market that would benefit the employer and the employee.

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Music News of the World

Talkies and the Composer

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

MUSIC rendered to the old silent film much the same sort of service that it still affords in the restaurant. By dispersing critical attention in different directions it not only protected the poor scenario writer as it yet does the cook, but by covering awkward lacunæ generally helped the amenities of the movies. The talkies, however, have suddenly promoted music from these useful Cinderella-like functions to an æsthetic partnership in which, if composers only accept their opportunities, it ought to become predominant. Already we find a far-seeing, anonymous English critic of the motion pictures writing:

"We hear people say that the talkies want a Lubitsch or a Lang or a Griffith to direct them. Believe me, that is the last thing they want. What they must have is a composer, a man who thinks, sees and hears music. They want a Wagner. And it is very unlikely that they will find him. But meanwhile we can do our best for the new entertainment, and give ourselves the most pleasure, if we turn all our critical energy towards the synthesis of the real sound picture. . . ."

The Wagnerian Analogy

Wagner, the colossal musician, the dramatic poet, the reformer and revolutionary, the ardent student of Eastern philosophies (through Schopenhauer and those Sanskrit volumes that were always on his handiest library shelves), the theater technician and stage director, and a dozen other things, had, alas, like most musicians, little perception and less understanding of the visual arts. The evidence provided by the Bayreuth stage and photographs of the interior of "Wahnfried" is more than enough, were evidence needed. Today the "Art-work of the Future" is mostly a relic of the past that owes its survival, not to "national-poetic and national-ethical culture," nor to a philosophy that very few even of the Wagnerites have fathomed, but almost wholly to the amazing vitality of its music—music to which some of us now prefer to listen in the concert hall, where our imaginations are free from the noisy attentions of those insufferable characters "in helmets and wild-beast skins," who prowl about a gloomy, prehistoric stage cumbered with "real" trees, rocks and other solid objects made of painted canvas.

The old Wagnerian synthesis would silence and wipe out the talkies in a week. It is, in fact, as extinct as its own stage décor, because in constructing it Wagner—who exemplified the perfect type of musician-philosopher—neglected the fundamental fact that the other arts share with music a common basis and origin.

"Significant Form" Again

"What they (the talkies) must have is a composer who thinks, sees and hears music." In other words, the talkie composer must discover the essential qualities that distinguish his peculiar medium or means of expression from those associated with the concert hall and opera house. To achieve æsthetic unity he will have to establish some relationship between music (instrumental and vocal), the art of the camera and scenic design, the dance and drama, as expressed through microphone and lens.

Fifteen years ago in his book, "Art," Clive Bell advanced an æsthetic hypothesis which enabled the few musicians who read it to perceive at once the relation between their art and visual art, a relation then obscured by painting which was purely descriptive and literary and to that extent not art at all. Mr. Bell's hypothesis is reducible to two words: "Significant Form." These represent a quality "shared by all objects that provoke our æsthetic emotions." (Chapter one of "Art," read in conjunction with the third chapter of Hanslick's "The Beautiful in Music," is extraordinarily illuminating and should be studied by every composer and critic.) Form, in its deepest and freest sense, is an element common to every art, and the first task of the talkie composer should be to see and feel "form" in other arts as he hears and is conscious of it in his own. He must learn, to borrow Mr. Bell's words, that if visually a representative form has value, it is as form, not as representation. For the musician, whose form, outline and color are never those of tangible material objects, this should be easy.

Music the Key Art

One hopes that the talkie will avoid the fate of the silent film. As a writer on film æsthetics pointed out recently: "When the artists and critics of the world awoke to the truth that what was potentially a new art had been born among them, they were too late. The films had already entrenched themselves in error; a great barrier of financial success had been erected between them and genuine experimentalists; the history of the growth of every other art had, in this instance, been reversed. . . ."

Everyone will agree that talkies must not, like the silent films, be allowed to "lag miserably at the heels of novelists and dramatists." Nor those of opera composers, one may add. A musician, Serge Diaghileff, evolved the synthesis of the remarkable modern ballet, and if the big film corporations had a grain of æsthetic sense—which perhaps is expecting too much—they would rush to offer him their studios and unlimited resources to play with. Because "all art constantly aspires to the condition of music" and its fusion of matter and form, music is the key art, as it were, of every æsthetic synthesis that includes it.

But one has an uncomfortable feeling that many of our composers are sitting aloof and aloft in their ivory towers, where the vulgar voice of the talkie never penetrates, still composing operas with mythological or classical librettos, à la Wagner, and, in the remote contingency of one being produced, writing pamphlets that prove what is only too obvious to everybody, viz., that words and music never have and never will agree in opera. Then why waste more words and music? Why not acquire a wider artistic culture and take to the talkies?

Of Cellos and Opera

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

SOMEONE, driving north along Madison Avenue the other night, drew up at the corner of East Forty-second Street, where I chanced to be crossing. First, a voice, half muted, which I could scarcely place; then the head and shoulders of Rudolph Wurlitzer.

"I have just received," spoke he, "a Stradivarius violoncello, brought over from France on a liner, care of the captain."

"Don't get out," I advised him. "You and your taxicab might be separated."

"Oh, it isn't in there. It's safely deposited at the shop. I'm on my way home.

"Stradivarius, wasn't he all for violins? Did he make violoncellos, too?"

"Yes; and this is one of the best of them, known as the 'Servais.'"

Well, a couple of days afterward I called at the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company and inquired for Jay C. Freeman, who has charge of the old instruments of the house. Indeed, he would show me the cello. Had just had a new bridge put on it and had it restrung.

"I've been giving it a little lesson," he remarked; "but I shall be some time teaching it to talk the language of the land."

Mr. Freeman, I must in fairness to all violoncellists grant, is scarcely a remarkable player. But he knows everything about scrolls and F-holes, grains, varnishes and such matters; can tell you, without mistake, where tone is to be mined, let who will do the digging.

So here is another one, the ninth, I believe, recorded as being in American possession. The "Duport" violoncello was brought to the United States in 1900 and for many years was the only Stradivarius example in the country. In 1923, was added the "Vaslin." Since then the "Batta," the "Haussmann," the "Davidoff" and three more not so famous have been put in the catalogue; with lastly the "Servais," date of 1701, early but in the maker's best style.

Precisely whence the "Servais" comes and whither it goes, Mr. Freeman does not tell; though in the fraternity of collectors I imagine this may be quite an open secret. He does confide, however, that the "Servais" is an individual of perfect conversation for a bass, never, even in excited moments of discourse, producing that barbarous sound known as "wolf"; being vocally elegant and eloquent always. Nor did his practice with the bow on the new set of strings disprove that praise.

How the breezes that once sighed through evergreen glades and rustled through hardwood groves in Italy keep on signing! Those trees were never cut down and sawn into boards for the use of a fiddle-maker of Cremona. Spruce and maple, they are as much alive today as they were when standing in the forest 230 or 240 years ago.

For one, I perforce think, when hearing ancient stringed instruments mentioned, of opera; inasmuch as the Italians developed dramatic singing, if I mistake not, in my observation, about the time they perfected the violin. Their vocalists seem to me to have learned bel canto from their performers with the bow. Opera, I am sometimes inclined to believe, is more or less an orchestral question anyway. It could have been no idle conceit on the part of the great tenor of modern days, Caruso, his taking the violoncello as his model of tone, style and execution. For this, by plain record, is what he declared he did.

At last there exists an established organization of dramatic singers, the American Opera Company, employing the English language. Now upon what foundation does it build? If upon any, I know not. But I am assured by those in charge of its affairs here that it is financially well guaranteed, in Chicago as well as in New York, and that it wants a work by an American composer which it can produce.

Is such a work to be found? I have been asked.

Ah, have we, perhaps, chopped down our white spruce and our rock maple without stopping to listen to their singing? That may make a difference. No, really, though I could name many an American composer who has written a very plausible imitation of a European opera, I can point to none who has written what strikes me as an American one. So I fancy the company's officials tell in the prospectus for next season the story about as it will stand, announcing the repertory of translated pieces as heretofore, including: "Marriage of Figaro," "Martha," "Faust," "Carmen," and "Madam Butterfly."

Speaking of musical trees, the Stadium Concerts are to keep Respighi's "Pines of Rome" in tune, responsibility of Willem van Hoogstraten; evening of July 5 the time to listen. For the first three weeks Mr. van Hoogstraten directs the concerts; for the second three, Albert Coates; and for the final two, Mr. van Hoogstraten again.

Sixth Season Opened at Redlands Bowl

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—For the opening of the Redlands Bowl's sixth season, June 21 and 22, the Redlands Community Music Association presented a light opera, by J. Francis Smith, based on the legend of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. The innovation proved fortunate from all angles as it provided not only an enjoyable musical event, but concentrated interest in the Bowl at a propitious time and awakened widespread community cooperation that included old and young.

The operetta itself is a tuneful composite well within the capabilities of the children who claimed most of the attention, while the episodes loosely unfolding the old legend formed attractive stage effects. The numerous parts, each little more than a bit, were undertaken by members of the Community Music Association, with the exception of the Piper, impersonated by Josef Morhardt of Pasadena, who disclosed a fine lyric tenor and a delicately poised perception of the character that enhanced the rôle.

Mrs. Murray Hall as Gertrude with the adult chorus made "A Lullaby" one of the outstanding numbers of the performance and the large children's chorus was worthy of special mention for its delightful singing and acting.

Mr. Smith, in California for the time being, directed the production. The orchestra was in the capably routined hands of Hans Linne.

Bells Versus Umbrellas

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

FOR many years musicians have been horrified to see that no choreographist has deigned to notice that Ravel has written an orchestral work specially conceived for the dance. He himself had called his "Valse" a "Poème Choreographique," and it was certainly a charming enough gift to offer to Terpsichore. But the theater directors and companies of dancers preferred to triturate all sorts of scores in order to adapt them to their more or less arbitrary settings, and the "Valse" remained prisoner in the repertory of our concert societies.

Mme. Ida Rubinstein has now had the intelligence and good taste to bring this anomaly to an end. She has inscribed Ravel's "Valse" in the repertory of her ballets. But as it is decreed that in this human world there can be no perfect pleasure, she had confided the production to Mme. Nijinska. Do not let the melancholy of this statement be taken for an impertinence. Mme. Nijinska has very often had extremely interesting plastic inspirations in the course of her career and there is no question of disputing her technical and professional merit. But, by temperament, she was just as little designed to interpret the music of Ravel as Nijinski was to portray that of Debussy. The great French musicians have decidedly no luck with that family. The angular interpretation of "L'Après Midi d'un Faune" was an indisputable mistranslation. The plastic reading of the "Valse" is another.

Intentions Clear

Ravel's intentions are clear. He has taken the trouble to insert at the beginning of his score a text that leaves no room for any uncertainty. He has wished to write a sort of apotheosis of the Viennese waltz, the waltz of the Second Empire, of the "drawing-room," a luxurious, "society" waltz all luminous with the gorgeousness of dresses, of corollas, chandeliers, branch candlesticks and parquets in mosaic. All is pleasurable whirl and enjoyment.

Now, we do not find in Mme. Nijinska's interpretation any of these essential elements. Her people have bare legs, little Greek tunics and aviator's caps. They perform character gestures that are obscurely "sporting," borrowed from swimming or Swedish drill. Under a tiny light and in a hall bounded by indefensibly anachronistic columns, all the company does physical culture with a zest and vigor that are quite remarkable. And more than one of these groups is ingeniously composed and gives agreeable impresssions to the eye.

But what, in all that, becomes of Ravel's score, with its mysterious opening, stirring as the birth of a star, where one sees, as it were, the vortex of the valse floating and slowly separating from the chaos and outer shadows? What becomes of the beautiful translucence of the orchestra at the moment, when the palace of this hypothetical principality of the Danube is suddenly lit up? No link is perceptible between these short-dressed, slender silhouettes and the well-draped, ample silks of the orchestration.

Here is affirmed the irreconcilable antagonism of the two classical poles of feminine fashion which, as it has often been said, compel our sisters to dress sometimes like umbrellas, sometimes like bells. Ravel has written his score in the bell style, whilst Nijinska has fashioned her dance in the umbrella style. I admit that I do not understand such a preconception of illogicality and such an easy bearing toward music whose plasticity and balance are clearly imperative.

One must none the less congratulate Mme. Ida Rubinstein for having wished to offer Ravel this too long deferred homage which everyone will hasten to applaud.

The Argentina

The Argentina has now installed herself at the Opéra-Comique with her troupe of men and women dancers, and the whole Salle Favart trembles under the stamping heels of this mobile company. On the subject of this admirable dancer all the resources of laudative lyricism have been exhausted. There is, indeed, in her, an interior flame that inspires her supple, sensitive body and gives her slightest attitude an inimitable pathos. Her curved, swaying silhouette is a living stylization of Spanish art.

After having achieved in an astounding way the conquest of Paris, she no less victoriously undertook that of the whole world. She returns to us crowned with international fame and supported by an enthusiastic, docile company, of which she is the inspirer.

The success of her first production was lively. It included that delightful score of Ernesto Halffter called "Sonatina," the rare merits of which I proclaimed on the occasion of its first performance last season. Presented in the new mis en scène, this ballet of high quality has not gained much by this change of frame. It needs a more complete production. The score is worth the trouble.

From the "Iberia" of Albeniz, the conductor, Fernandez Arbós, has drawn three picturesque scenes called "Triana." Amid shining décors, all the company gave of their best with an indescribable prodigality and energy. The Argentina and Georges Vague dominated this admirable troupe by their authority and prestige. A singular postulate—the legitimacy of which one may, however, question, since the artists cannot submit to it—shows us the décor distorted by an oblique vision in a rather dipping perspective of an inner court, open to the sky, sketched in from a bird's eye view. The orchestration of "Triana" is of an extreme vivacity of color and rare freshness of timbre. Under the direction of its author, it succeeded in giving the performance its character of ethnical perfection.

Finally, a suite of dances composed of the Argentina's successes enabled us to applaud once again 'La Vie Brève"; her amusing "Laganterana," a vivid landscape of the province of Toledo; her "Cavinosa," imported from the Philippines, in which her talent as mime equals her virtuosity as dancer; her "Sequedilla" without music, and her famous "Corrida," which constitutes such an amusing synthesis of the Spanish character.

The supple, attentive and precise conducting of M. Lauwerens assured the musical balance of this production, which obtained the most enthusiastic success.

"Ether" Music Progresses

Maurice Martenot, after having introduced his radio-electric instrument to all Europe, has returned to Paris to show us improvements in his invention. In order to control his singing waves more methodically, he has enriched his apparatus with contrivances which make the handling easier and more precise.

From the purely poetic point of view, it is not an advance. On the contrary. The employment of a keyboard similar to that of the piano, the use of a cursor which shifts the lengths of the notes mathematically, the handling of a little "finger-stall" which enables certain articulations to be modified, all bring us back to the traditional. The invention was more impressive when a virtuoso commanded the invisible genii of music by moving his hand in empty space.

But that is a question simply of a literary impression. Actually, these innovations which commercialize the wonder, make it more accessible to humble mortals. Martenot's instrument has entered into the period of realization and practice and ceases to be a personal instrument. A series of mechanical improvements henceforth give this little harpsichord of the ether a reassuring look of the standardized instrument. Its author has the wisdom not to wish faithfully to reproduce the oboe, clarinet, bassoon or human voice. He wisely considers that it is useless to attempt to obtain by tortuous and indirect ways the timbres that we already possess. He therefore directs his invention toward the unexplored.

Numerous examples have enabled him to prove all the suppleness and variety of these voices that are so pathetic in their mumuring and their outbursts. A "Grave" of Corelli allowed one to observe the excellent balance that is established between the organ and this great Aeolian sound. A popular Chinese song was an interesting revelation from the point of view of the enriching of orchestral material. There is a sort of fluted celesta from which delightful effects can be drawn. The duets of musical waves also give very happy effects. The word is now with composers. Let them show themselves worthy of the liberalities with which research is honoring them.

Russian Film of the 'World's Roof'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — Russia produces its full share of films devoted to travel and exploration. The trip of the icebreaker "Krassin," which rescued General Nobile's stranded party from the polar wastes, was accompanied by a motion picture photographer.

Now one of the Moscow cinemas is displaying a production which deals with the mountaineering exploring expedition into a quite unknown region of the Pamir plateau undertaken in the fall of last year by a party of Russian and German natural scientists and mountain climbers. The Pamir is often called the Roof of the World. Many a caravan traveling between Russia and Afghanistan has had grim experiences in the desert wastes of the plateau and the glacier passes of its surrounding mountains.

The film is a model of photographic skill and intrepidity: many of its pictures requiring as much dexterity and daring on the part of the photographers as of the performers. One especially striking series of pictures shows three expert German mountaineers, with the aid of oxygen, toiling up the final slope of Mount Lenin (formerly Mount Kaufman), the highest peak in Russia, with its summit 21,500 feet above sea level.

Besides the ascent of Mount Lenin, the expedition had to its credit the discovery of what is claimed to be the longest glacier in the world, stretching over a distance of 80 kilometers.

The natural scientists who accompanied the party took detailed observations of the fauna and flora and meteorological conditions; and a considerable area in the Western Pamir, which was hitherto represented by a blank spot on maps, was surveyed.

The film contains some grand and beautiful views of magnificent snow-covered peaks, second only to those of the Himalayas, of a mountain lake, discovered by the expedition and shimmering at a height of 12,500 feet, of extensive and glittering icefields. One also sees something of the life of the Kirghiz nomad herdsman, who frequent these high mountain pastures.

Women Musicians in Spain

By JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

Madrid

AT THE Madrid Ateneo a concert devoted to works by Spanish women composers has been given. In reply to the question, "How far can women show themselves capable of artistic achievement in music?" history teaches us that women never have reached the highest level in composition, but can be excellent interpreters: let us remember, among pianists, Clara Schumann, and in more modern times Teresa Carreño. And as it is elsewhere, so it is in Spain.

Feminine musical activities in Spain have concerned mainly, in the past, the interpretation of vocal music, in which province many Spanish women have acquired an international reputation. During the eighteenth century, and especially in its second half, there were Spanish women singers worthy of special mention. The famous actress known under the name of La Tirana (twice portrayed by Goya) was no singer, although mentioned as one in Mitjana's History of Spanish Music—an oversight carelessly repeated by various other authors. But other actresses of the time were, and showed talent in the Tonadilla, the Zarzuela and opera. The first was Maria Ladvenant, to whom the scholar Cotarelo y Mori has devoted a book. Then came Mariana Raboso (whom Don Ramón de la Cruz praised), Maria Mayor Ordoñez (known as La Mayorita, and foremost in her time), Maria Pulpillo (who married the composer Laserna), Antonia Prado (wife of the actor Maiquez) Antonia Febre Orozco (a "tonadillera" highly appreciated at Court festivities), Joaquina Arteaga (who did most valuable work in concert music and oratorio), Petronila Morales and her daughter, Lorenza Correa (who achieved triumphs on most European stages, and for whom Rossini wrote the opera "Aureliano in Palmira," produced at the Scala, Milan, in 1814). At Madrid was born Isabel Angela Colbran, who in 1822 gave up the stage in order to become Rossini's wife.

One of the greatest interpreters of Rossini's operas, a Spaniard, Manuel Garcia, had two daughters who were great singers and may be reckoned as Spanish. Both are known under the names that they acquired by marriage; one was Pauline Viardot, the other Maria Malibran. Among singers of the present period, it will suffice to name Maria Barrientos, Ofelia Nieto and Angeles Ottein.

Many women instrumentalists who have become more or less famous could be mentioned: I shall content myself with naming Paquita Madriguera, the pupil of Granados, who at an early age carried out successful tours.

In the difficult field of composition, Spanish women have not proved so successful. There have been many, among whom one of the most eminent in the limited field which she restricted herself was Narcisa Freixas. Her "Children's Songs," written on Catalonian texts, were published with Spanish translations, and are greatly appreciated.

Maria Rodrigo's music is more interesting technically, and wider in its scope. This composer was the recipient of a scholarship which enabled her to study her craft in Germany. She has written orchestral music, chamber music and works for the stage, as well as songs and piano pieces. She is perhaps the foremost among Spanish women composers of today, and her music was given place of honor in the program of the concert at the Madrid Ateneo. Her set of songs, "Ayes," and her "Cancion de las emotiones scencillas" (Song of artless emotions) testified to both her talent and her culture. These songs, sentimental and yet concentrated, are akin in feeling to her opera "Becqueriana," written on a libretto by the brothers Alvarez Quintero.

The other composers whose works were included in the program were Maria del Carmen Lopez-Peña, Ascensión Martinez and Maria del Carmen Figuerido. Their music proved mild, unpretentious, dictated by a wish to do well which inspiration had now and then rewarded. The first named lady draws upon Italian farce in her piano music; her songs are in the style of Goya's scenes. The second shows more serious aims in her piano music, and commands a greater scope in her vocal music. The third, who is under the influence of folk tunes, submitted a few Basque songs, a Spanish serenade devoid of any special local color, and a Canzonetta whose title was free from geographical implications.

During the same period, the name of a new composer, Señorita Obdulia Prieto, appeared on the program of the Lassalle Orchestra. And the press has informed us that in the competition for a musical scholarship at the Spanish School at Rome, Señorita Maria de Pablos was victorious over all male entrants.

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The Fairy Tale of Nature

THE other day as I wandered in the woods and meadows, leaving the crowded city behind, my heart leaped up with delight. Trees under which I stood, and flowers over which I bent, transported me. I hearkened to the birds over a zigzagging path across the hill. The pine trees and cypress trees in the woodland called to me. A new world, indeed. And how fascinating is the fairy tale of this magic world! Look at the things of nature with a spirit of love and they will soon begin to stir and open their hearts, giving out the secrets of their experience, and an old, old tale begins to unfold itself, the story of beautiful things, which renew themselves year by year. The tale starts at dawn with the exultant chorus of birds, greeting the pale light of morning, and when the first rays of the sun dart from behind the wooded hill a serenity descends on the trees; the concert is over. Is not the glorious sun the moving spirit of this tale? It awakes the story.

That day when I stood on the hill, the fairy tale was half over; but the beautiful episodes of the story were in the air and in the sun's rays and in the winds. The birds were flying about, or taking shelter in the trees, or picking up food in the grasses, or calling to one another, now in a hurry, then in plaintive, meditative notes. They all were there, robins, goldfinches, sparrows, orioles, humming birds, refreshed and rapturous. And whether bird, or tree, or stone, just a tiny blade of herb, each did its part in telling the tale of universal life. Yet the wonders of this magic world exist but for those who consciously wander away in nature. These only seem to perceive the motions of a mysterious wand beating time in a huge cathedral of beauty, where to music a gradual transformation of things takes place. In the woodland under the drowsing sun the maple tree looks to be more than a tree, and the slender poplar, tall and silvery, an alive creature soaring skyward. They all stand up in the woodland as though ready to tell us the story of their wondrous existence. And how affectionate they appear to us! They touch on a sensitive string of memory transporting us back to the mellowness of days past. Faces, figures, voices and sounds slowly arise filling us with the sweetness of a time which comes not again, and making us strive for the understanding of noble thoughts that come to us as the quintessence of our experience. Things and objects thus seem to be purer and finer while emerging from the depths of our memories, assuming new significance and beauty which we had perhaps missed in the days gone by.

This glittering tree on the hillside tells a brief story of a moment when I climbed on it, trimmed it, or rested in its shade in a sweltering summer afternoon. Or that brook running through the rocks up there and the turfs down below brings back to me the carefree days of boyhood, when I followed its winding course, barefooted and whistling. Also, that cow grazing in the pasture, or that cat tiptoeing on the lawn, makes me live anew the days which now seem to be replete with happy moments, and they thus convey the inner comfort of sweet memories. The golden rays of a summer sun on a valley through which a timid streamlet softly glides!

What does that narrow path tell me as it zigzags across the wooded hill, soon disappearing in the woodland? What becomes of it when it disappears in the thickets? I stand gazing, and my thought follows the shadows of the trees. I vision a world of wonders—a world of lights and shadows. "Maybe the woodland is on a higher plane," I muse. Shall I go or shall I stand back? Is not imagination richer than the fact? Is it not more profitable to see mentally than physically?

While I was thus pondering, my steps moved along the narrow path. Wild flowers were in bloom on both sides of it; trees getting closer to one another, interlocked here and there; unseen creatures stirring and shuffling away; shadows deepening and getting cooler. I soon began struggling with branches and sprigs, which smote me or caught at my feet. Here and there a subtle twig suddenly hit me from behind. Solitude soon surged over me and around, and a strange feeling made me look back and about. I seemed to hear all these inanimate things speak a language.

I soon got out of the thickets with the narrow path, and we ran together towards a farmstead ahead. I began to think of the country folk in the old peaceful farmhouse. What a genial glow and warmth in this human atmosphere, and what a friendly companionship proceeding out of the inviting windows!

As I approached step by step, the dog lying under a maple tree lifted its head; the next moment, not content with a silent warning, it began barking. Soon the farmer appeared at the door, looked toward me, then at the green horizon, the dog still growling. He said something to the dog and went into the barn. The dog rested its head between its paws and kept quiet. I continued my way through a lane, which stretched out to the main road behind the farmhouse. Passing by the henhouse, the fowls started clucking loudly; the dog again barked. Then I went on undisturbed. On the road there was a stream of automobiles. I sat under a cypress tree by the roadside. "Whither are these machines whirring?" I thought. There was a sign marked "To Lake Walden." Soon Henry D. Thoreau came to my thought, the American writer who turned to nature in order better to understand himself. And I recalled his significant lines about solitude in nature, where he felt lonesome only a week. Walden! So this is the place immortalized by his book, which I knew long before I reached this American land! So it was on the shore of this small lake in the Walden woods where Thoreau built his hut, and so conferred lasting fame on the place. How noble is intellectual greatness; it shares its fame with the humble! It must have been in the Walden woods, where Thoreau wrote his mystic poetry to "The Queen of Night—the Huntress Diana":—

"My dear, my dewy sister, let thy rain descend on me! I not only love thee, but I love the best of thee, that is to love thee rarely. I do not love you every day—commonly I love those, who are less than thee; I love thee only on great days. Thy dewy words feed me like the manna of the morning. I am as much thy sister as thy brother; thou art as much my brother as my sister. It is a portion of thee and a portion of me which are of kin. O my sister! O Diana! Thy tracks are on the eastern hill; thou newly didst pass that way. I, the hunter, saw them in the morning dew. My eyes are the hounds that pursued thee. I hear thee; thou canst speak, I can not. I fear and forget to answer; I am occupied with hearing. I awoke and thought of thee; thou wert present. . . . How camest thou there? Was I not present to thee, likewise?"

This piece of writing, perhaps, is poetically a most ardent expression of love for nature, and the expression of that serene spirit, which a man comes to possess, when he listens to nature's fairy tale. N. D.

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My Friend

Dear Friendship, theme sublime
Of heart and tongue,
Down through the glades of time,
Too feebly sung!

Help me the song to raise
Wherein shall blend
Gratitude, blessing, praise,
To my dear Friend.

Most that my heart has found
As the years sped,
Sages, of thought profound,
Have left unsaid!

Poets, who bid us see
In word-design,
All that a friend may be,
Never knew mine!

My strength He has made bright;
Comforted, blessed,
My weakness with His might
Gently caressed.

To sing Him in dull speech?
Dare I pretend?
Nay, to His heart I reach,
And am His friend.

JOHN WHITE.

Artist and Subject

SOMEONE will say, "Why do artists choose such queer, commonplace subjects?" Here, the reason was, that the weather in spite of mid-August had turned cold and drizzly and this corner of a barn offered a cozy, welcome shelter. The light coming in at the door, fowl pecking about, the dusty old turnip cutter waiting all ready to be of service; common things of the farm, and yet beautiful because so fit to their place and purpose, and all brought into that harmonious whole we call a picture by the centralized light.

To those who have lived on a farm in England or perhaps anywhere, every season and every implement is surrounded with its own romance. How often have they watched as the swedes or mangotos were thrown into the hopper and heard that familiar sound chop-chop-chop-chop, chop-chop-chop-chop as the revolving cutter slices them into chewable morsels for the impatient cattle. Day by day work goes on through frost and snow, sun and rain, so that always around the work of a farm there is the exhilarating sense of contending with weather and overcoming what seems to be the antagonism of nature. Yes, the work of a farm is good, blown through by the great breath of the out of doors, flavored with wafts of haymow and byre and made tuneful from cockcrow till dark by the lowing of cattle and the bleating of sheep and the steady munching of horses in the stable. Patience, perseverance, intelligence, grit, foresight and faith, together with much ability as buyer and seller, and a knowledge of markets and men, are all requisites in the makeup of the "Compleat Farmer."

When our eyes are open there is not much in the events of our human existence that will be found unworthy of the earnest consideration that may precede a poem or even a picture, and should not poems and pictures cheer the toiler on his way?

Teche Country

A dreamy loveliness hangs over the Teche country and has made it widely known for beauty. The bayou that gives it its name has an unending charm. Its motion is imperceptible. For miles it is laid like an ever-curling silver ribbon flat along a level countryside, with bright willows shattering it into tiny ripples of light with their trailing branches and somber-leaved oaks reaching out the far span of their branches in rough outlines of shadow, darkly luminous in the sunshine. Then it goes through high banks with the perpetual oaks walking up them in heavy silence and red earth showing through a tangle of vines and tree roots; there the water is a sullen color and the lily-pads which are crowded thick, rocking infinitesimally in every recess of the stream, seem dull in tone, except when, very early and very late, the sunlight finds its way there and drenches everything in eerie brilliance.

The land is cut in irregular patterns of the various greens of cultivated fields or the russet of newly ploughed ones; threaded frequently with lanes that are bordered with luxuriant foliage and the highway itself lies often through banks of green, where there are cherokee-roses, clusters of elder bushes, drenching the air with sweetness, and occasional oaks that hang a soothing canopy of shadow over the road. There are many mockingbirds; the sound of their small, delirious trilling is everywhere, like that of the grasshoppers in Provence. In fact, the Teche country, though it is much more lush than Provence, is vaguely reminiscent of it somehow, perhaps because of the welter of sunshine that lies over it, or the warm dreaminess of the landscape, the incessant multiplicity of the insect noises, and because the sun-drenched atmosphere is always heavy with the scent of warm earth and of flowers.

"Ah, that Teche country," as one of its dwellers exclaimed, with that French turn of phrase characteristic of him, though his family has lived in America for four generations, "but it is beautiful. One loves it as though it were a lady."

A lovely lady with an individuality many-faceted, who laughs one moment in gay fields of the bright green of rice, or the deep green of cane and of cotton; is tenderly sentimental the next, with the silver ribbon of the bayou laid level with the fields, and the willows drooping languorously into it; a hoyden with green country lanes and gay wreaths of crepe myrtle, and the creamy jagged clusters of elderberry flowers heavy with scent; a grande dame, when the white pillars of a stately house gleam through the ranks of solemn oaks that form its guard of honor. — From "Old Plantation Houses in Louisiana," by WILLIAM P. SPRATLING. Text by NATALIE SCOTT.

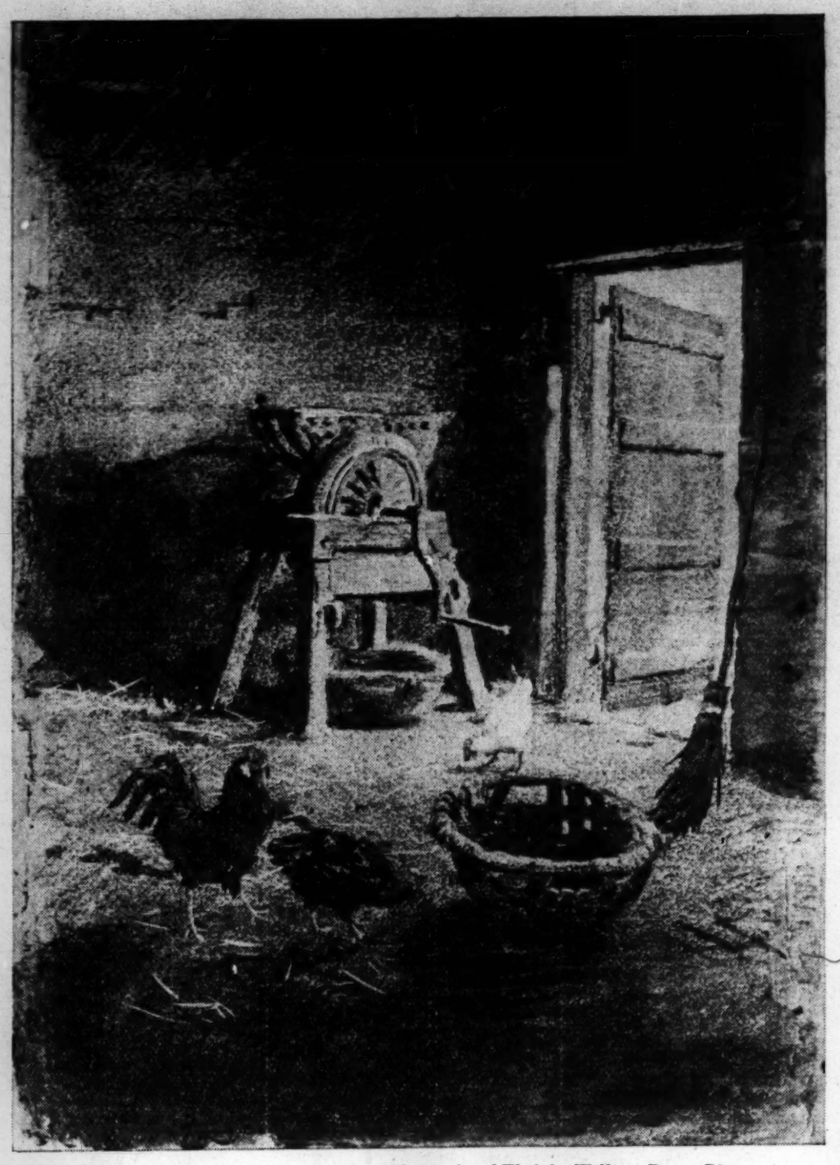
Yellow

Sunny's a wee yellow kitten
And Peggy is golden-haired, too;
And here, at the nursery window,
With the warm yellow beams looking through,
I think, of most beautiful colors,
In this beautiful, colorful world—
This world full of sunshine and blossoms
And skies all about us curled—
That yellow is fairer than any,
Than even vermilion or blue;
For I have seen Sunny and Peggy
And the warm yellow beams looking through.

KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

Harmony

Harmony as a language owes its wonderful elasticity to the fact that it is a natural language. . . . All other languages are arbitrary; there is not the slightest reason in nature why we should call a dog a dog or a cat a cat, or why nouns should be declined and verbs conjugated in the way they are. But harmony is not an invented or a manufactured language, but a natural language. It is not so much we who speak it as nature that speaks it through us. It is the universal thing it is, conveying the same concepts, embodying the same logic, to all the nations that after a long process of evolution have learned how to limit and simplify their melodic scales, because nature herself has given us, in the overtones and undertones of each musical sound, the basic material of our music—a material that is necessarily the same wherever there are sounds and ears to hear them.—From "A Musical Motley," by ERNEST NEWMAN.



The Turnip Cutter. From a Sketch in Charcoal and Wash by William Bryan Binns.

Capturing the Folk Song

Folk-songs are shy, elusive things. If you wish to capture them, you have to steal up behind them, unbeknownst, and sprinkle salt on their tails. Even so, as often as not they fly off saucily from under your nose. You have to speak them gently, and with magic words, else they will vanish before your ears. You must know how to mask your trembling eagerness in their presence, to pretend, if need be, that you are . . . indifferent, to act as if local music were the last thing you ever gave a thought to. Folk-songs have to be wooed and coaxed and wheedled with all manner of blandishments and flatteries.

People who sing or hum to themselves hate to be overheard. It is as embarrassing as to be caught talking to one's self, and as indignantly resented; yet if you aspire to be a folk-song collector, you must cast aside the niceties of conduct, must shamelessly eavesdrop, and ask intrustive questions.

How often have I overheard alluring snatches of song, only to be baffled by denial when I asked for more! Kindly black faces smile indulgently as at the vagaries of an imaginative child, when I persist in pleading for the rest. "Nawm, honey, I wa'n't sihging nothing—nothing a-tall!" . . .

And even when you get a song started, when you are listening with your heart in your ear and the greed of the folk-lorist in your eye, you may lose out. If you seem too much interested, the song retreats, draws in like a turtle's head, and no amount of coaxing will make it venture back. And there is something positively fatal about a pencil! . . . Why has it so often happened that when I, distrustful of my tricky memory to hold a precious song, have sneaked a pencil out to take notes, the tongue has suddenly jerked back and refused to wag again? Yet that is not always the case, for sometimes the knowledge that his song is being written down inspires a bard with more respect for it and he gives it freely.

Sometimes shyness increases, and again it grows less, under guileful persuasion. Some people will confess to acquaintance with folk-songs, perhaps the very ones you may at the moment be most ardently pursuing, yet refuse to sing. They "never could sing," or they have quite forgotten how. Their voices have got rusty with disuse, or else never have been tuned for song. . . .

Yet sometimes shyness blossoms into bravery. Persons who protest that they cannot sing a note, who lift their voices just to prove they cannot (and sometimes the proof is pretty conclusive), who whispering they will "ne'er consent," consent, and sometimes surprise themselves by the result. Maybe they have been teased into singing one line to complete an unfinished ballad, but they gather voice and courage as they go on; "they look their minds over," as one colored woman promised me she would do, and they sing what they discover there. Presently it may be that they grow bold to interrupt others and correct their tunes; they insist on singing and quite enjoy the exercise. I find that nothing livens up a party as to start folk-singing. . . . A programme of vocal music rendered for entertainment might be listened to with as much patience as politeness gives a group; but let the sorriest singer in the world start a tune for a useful purpose and immediately every ear is keen. Soon timid guests are wrangling over versions and contending for the chance to sing what they know.—From "On the Trail of Negro Folk-Songs," by DOROTHY SCARBOROUGH.

Dire la Vérité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DANS un discours, un sénateur des États-Unis déclara, en résumé, que c'est quelque chose de savoir parler plusieurs langues, mais que c'est bien plus encore de pouvoir penser correctement dans une langue. Certains maîtres disent qu'un élève ne connaît pas vraiment une langue avant de commencer à penser dans cette langue. Donc, si l'on désire énoncer la vérité, il est important—impératif même—de connaître et de penser la vérité. Il est évident que celui qui pense d'une façon vraie ne saurait exprimer autre chose que la vérité.

D'une manière générale, les hommes désirent sans doute parler avec véracité, être bons, serviables, patients, honnêtes; mais s'ils s'efforcent d'exprimer ces qualités sur la base du soi-disant entendement mortel, leurs efforts ne peuvent être couronnés de succès. Il faut évidemment une direction plus haute, une norme plus élevée. Alors se pose la question: Qu'est-ce que la vérité, et comment puis-je apprendre à la penser? Ce qui est nécessaire, enseigne la Science Chrétienne, c'est de connaître la vérité au sujet de Dieu, et de l'homme comme image et ressemblance de Dieu.

A la page 465 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mrs. Eddy définit Dieu comme étant "l'Entendement, l'Esprit, l'Ame, le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, incorporels, divins, suprêmes, infinis." On remarquera que, dans cette définition, les noms commencent tous par une majuscule, et représentent des termes synonymes désignant la Divinité. L'homme spirituel donc, qui est l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, n'est pas la notion mortelle de l'homme qu'on accepte généralement. L'homme à l'image et à la ressemblance de la Vérité doit exprimer la Vérité; comme reflet de l'Entendement, il doit penser d'une façon vraie; en tant qu'image de l'Amour, il ne peut faire moins que de parler véridiquement. Cette compréhension nous élève au-dessus des voies et des moyens matériels limités, par la révélation de l'homme comme étant la ressemblance ou réflexion de Dieu, de l'Esprit. Étant un avec sa source divine, son Principe divin, l'homme doit être gouverné par ce Principe. Sur cette base spirituelle, nous devrions toujours penser correctement, parce que l'homme reflète Dieu, l'Entendement, la Vérité; et il s'ensuit forcément que celui qui comprendra cela parlera "comme ayant autorité" sur les croyances matérielles ou l'erreur. C'est ce qu'on disait de Christ-Jésus, dont la carrière terrestre fournit l'exemple parfait des résultats du mode de penser vrai, constructif et spirituel.

Les paroles et les œuvres de Jésus étaient la conséquence de sa manière de penser juste. Il disait: "C'est l'esprit qui vivifie, la chair ne sert de rien. Les paroles que je vous ai dites sont esprit et vie." Connaissant la condition spirituelle de l'homme réel, Jésus savait que lui-même était gouverné par l'Esprit, par Dieu; et sa vie journalière exprimait le gouvernement du divin Principe en tous temps, en toutes circonstances. Il réalisait ce gouvernement non seulement pour lui-même, mais également pour les autres.

Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 317 de *Science et Santé*: "La compréhension de son individualité spirituelle rend l'homme plus réel, plus formidable dans la vérité, et le met à même de vaincre le péché, la maladie et la mort." Dans la proportion où notre mode de penser est gouverné par Dieu, par la Vérité, nous n'exprimerons, forcément, que ce qui est vrai. Notre parole sera une prière constante, une prière unie à la Vérité. Alors nous réaliserons ce qu'Ésaïe voulait dire lorsqu'il écrivait: "Le Seigneur, l'Éternel, m'a donné une langue bien exercée, pour que je sache fortifier par la parole celui qui est abattu." C'est là le langage de l'Esprit, le sens spirituel de la vie et sa preuve.

Christ-Jésus était si sûr que ses paroles vivraient et continueraient à bénir le genre humain que, dans sa dernière et belle prière, telle que la rapporte le dix-septième chapitre de saint Jean, il pria non seulement pour ses disciples, "mais aussi pour ceux qui croiront en moi par leur parole." Cela veut dire tous ceux qui aujourd'hui cherchent vraiment la Vérité.

A la page 185 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La Vérité, la Vie et l'Amour sont formidables, où qu'ils soient pensés, ressentis, parlés ou écrits,—en chaire, au tribunal, au bord des chemins ou dans nos foyers. Ce sont les vainqueurs qui ne seront jamais vaincus." Veillons donc et prions, pour pouvoir continuellement dire des paroles de Vérité, de Vie et d'Amour à tous ceux qui les attendent.

Sea Fog

The world's a ten-rod circle; hills are gone,
Unless this floor of scrub and meadowsweet,
Slanting to hidden nothing, on and on,
May be a hill—I guess it by my feet.

The fir tree dares not shake or even sigh
For fear of spilling beauty bright as brief;
The silver cobweb scares away the fly,
And water-velvet furs the mullein leaf.

O fog-drops strung on birch like beads on hair
On each red barberry there hangs a tear.
—What wonder I forget the outer air,
Shut in with a little beauty plain and near?

Here's privacy with weeds, relief from sky,
A hollow in gray space; a place, maybe,
Where one may lay disguises safely by,
And strip to the heart in fog from off the sea.

—ABBIE HUSTON EVANS, in "Outcrop."

Speaking the Truth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE course of an address a United States senator stated, in substance, that it is something to be able to speak several languages, but that it is a far greater thing to be able to think correctly in one. Some teachers say that a pupil does not really know a language until he begins to think in that language. If, then, one desires to speak the truth, it is important—nay, imperative—that he should both know and think the truth. It is obvious that if one is thinking truly, he cannot give utterance to anything but truth.

There is no doubt that, speaking generally, men desire to speak truly, to be kind, helpful, patient, honest; but if they are striving to express these qualities on the basis of the so-called mortal mind their efforts cannot be crowned with success. It is evident that some higher guidance, some higher standard is needed. Then the question arises, What is the truth, and how may I learn to think it? Christian Science teaches that what is needed is to know the truth about God, and about man as His image and likeness.

On page 465 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy defines God as "incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." It will be noted that in this definition the nouns are all capitalized, and that they stand as synonymous terms for Deity. Then spiritual man, who is God's image and likeness, is not the generally accepted mortal concept of man. Man in the image and likeness of Truth must express Truth; as the reflection of Mind, he must think truly; as the image of Love, he can do no less than speak truly. This understanding lifts one out of limited material modes and ways through revealing man as the likeness, or reflection, of God, Spirit. Through oneness with his divine source or Principle, man must be governed by that Principle. On this spiritual basis we should always think correctly because man reflects God, Mind, Truth; and it must follow that the individual who understands this will speak "as one having authority" over material beliefs, or error. This was said of Christ Jesus, whose earthly career affords the perfect example of the results of true, constructive, spiritual thinking.

Jesus' words and deeds were the outcome of his righteous thinking. Said he, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." Knowing the spiritual status of the real man, Jesus knew himself to be governed by Spirit, God; and his daily life expressed the government of divine Principle at all times and under all circumstances. He realized this government not only for himself but also for others.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 317), "The understanding of his spiritual individuality makes man more real, more formidable in truth, and enables him to conquer sin, disease, and death." In proportion as our thinking is governed by God, Truth, it must follow that we shall voice only that which is true. Our utterance will be a constant prayer, a prayer which is at-one with Truth. Then shall we realize what Isaiah meant when he said, "The Lord God hath given me the tongue of the learned, that I should know how to speak a word in season to him that is weary." This is the language of Spirit, the spiritual sense of life and its proof.

So sure was Christ Jesus that his words would live and continue to bless mankind, that in his last beautiful prayer as given in the seventeenth chapter of John, he prayed not only for his disciples, "but for them also which shall believe on me through their word." This includes every true seeker for Truth today.

On page 185 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Truth, Life, and Love are formidable, wherever thought, felt, spoken, or written,—in the pulpit, in the court-room, by the wayside, or in our homes. They are the victors never to be vanquished." Then, let us watch and pray that we may continually speak the words of Truth, Life, and Love, to all who are waiting for them.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Camel at the Gate

Abdul Aziz then, one afternoon when he was six or thereabouts, was coming home from school. Under one arm he held a school sack made of bright-colored matting, and in the other hand he held some ripe dates, which he was munching contentedly. School was finished for the day and he was at peace with the world.

As he trudged along the road he came in sight of the flat white roofs of the village and the gray-brown, tumble-down wall that surrounds them. He looked at these things without seeing them, as we all look at things we know too well. But at the foot of the wall he saw something that made him look again more carefully.

It was Amor ben Nila's huge bad-tempered camel. . . .

Amor ben Nila's camel had its front legs tied together. Amor must have gone into the village and left it hobbled outside here, so it could get a bite to eat. It could hardly walk this way. First it tried walking in the ordinary way, moving one foot and then the other. But the rope was so short that it could only go two or three inches at a time. Then it would heave itself awkwardly up on its hind legs, rocking like a boat in a high sea, and stretching its neck out straight in front of it. It would throw its front legs forward both together and let itself rock forward onto them, coming down thump, something like a dislocated kangaroo. Abdul Aziz stopped in the road and laughed. . . .

The camel, for some camelish reason of his own, hobbled and rocked across the open space, which just then was deserted except for an Arab or two on the benches of the café, and finally fetched up with its back exactly against the village gate. Its hump was much too big to get through the arch, and as for its head, it hung in the air far above the top. So it didn't try to go through the gate, but put its back against it, spread its legs wide apart, and gave a most tremendous bubble that could be heard all across town. So there it stood, for all the world like Horatius holding the bridge against the enemy. Only there was no enemy, only the white sunlight on the yellow sand of the open space, and the deep quiet of a peaceful afternoon in the land of peace.

Abdul Aziz had followed the camel into the open space and stood watching. He had decided not to go into the village just then. As he stood a man passed him, going towards the gate—and the camel. . . .

The man was not an Arab. He was dressed in western clothes and under one arm he held a bundle of sticks with a strap around them and a piece of stretched canvas. In the other hand he had a big brown wooden box. Abdul Aziz didn't know what these were for, but he did see that they would be in the way when the man met the camel.

In a minute this happened. The man stopped and looked up with surprise at the great beast bubbling in the gateway. Then he grinned. But the camel didn't think it at all funny. He took a hobbling step forward and gave another huge roar. He looked so fierce that the man was forced to step backward. Then he turned suddenly towards Abdul Aziz and the two of them burst into a merry peal of laughter, like an ocean wave and a little waterfall laughing together. From that moment they were fast friends.

"Astenna!" said Abdul Aziz, which is Arabic for "wait a minute." Quickly he ran back outside the wall and returned in a moment holding gingerly two fat leaves of cactus. One leaf grew out of the end of the other, and they were both so prickly with spines that they looked like fat pincushions. Abdul Aziz held them out to the camel.

"Here, friend!" he said.

The camel looked at them, and decided that after all it was better to eat than to play Horatius. Very seriously, with an immense dignity, it opened its huge mouth, drew in the frothy bladder, and began to chew on the cactus. The spines went right through its tongue and its thick smiling lips, but it never noticed them at all. On the contrary, it seemed to be enjoying itself immensely. While it was munching, the man thwacked it on the neck and it moved heavily away. Abdul Aziz and his new friend slipped under the arch and came into the streets of the village. — EUNICE TIETJENS, in "Boy of the Desert."

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With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
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ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

Symbol of a New France—The Directoire

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ONE cannot be long in contact with present-day matters of interior decoration without hearing reference to things that are in the Directoire manner. Since the time in which the Directorate was in power in France lasted for less than five years, it would be more correct to call the furniture of that time a phase in styles rather than giving it the more pronounced classification of a style by itself.

Looking at the pictures on this page we see several examples which are typical of that short period from 1795 to 1800. This was just before the influence of Napoleon began to establish the designs of the Empire.

In the thoughts of most people whom we meet, it seems that the several styles in French furniture dating in the first 1700's to 100 years later are not as clearly understood as are the styles of the same years in England. Those who are at all interested in the English furniture seem to have a fairly clear knowledge of all its styles. These began with the Queen Anne and include the early Georgian, Chippendale, Heppelwhite and Sheraton, as the sorts most known and most frequently mentioned. The ancestral background of people who live in the United States naturally gives them less interest in the styles of France. Still these were in their day admired in England, and to some degree copied. We have an indirect, if not a direct, concern with them, though we may choose those of England.

Not many names are needed to cover the sovereigns of France for 150 years. During that time there were only the three Louis— XIV, XV and XVI. It is their names which designate in a general way the furniture forms of that country for 1½ centuries preceding 1789. At this later date the French Revolution began and Royalty was terribly overthrown. There followed a social and economic turmoil which took several years in becoming an orderly routine.

The representatives of the people chose as their rulers five Directors, after getting rid of their king, and for about four years following 1795 this Directorate was the responsible head of the French nation. This short interval just preceding the ascendancy of Napoleon constitutes the Directoire. Although it is a period in history, the characteristics of those times so far as furniture styles go were not very sharply defined.

Turning to the illustrations, it is noticeable that the details of ornament on every piece, as well as the general contours, are far simpler than are found on chairs, beds and similar French pieces of the earlier 1700's. The elaborate forms known as rococo, which featured the cabinet work of Louis XV and XVI have disappeared from these French standards. At the same time in England, the elaborate carving of Chippendale was giving place to the more refined and delicate designs of Robert Adam, and of his followers, Sheraton and Heppelwhite.

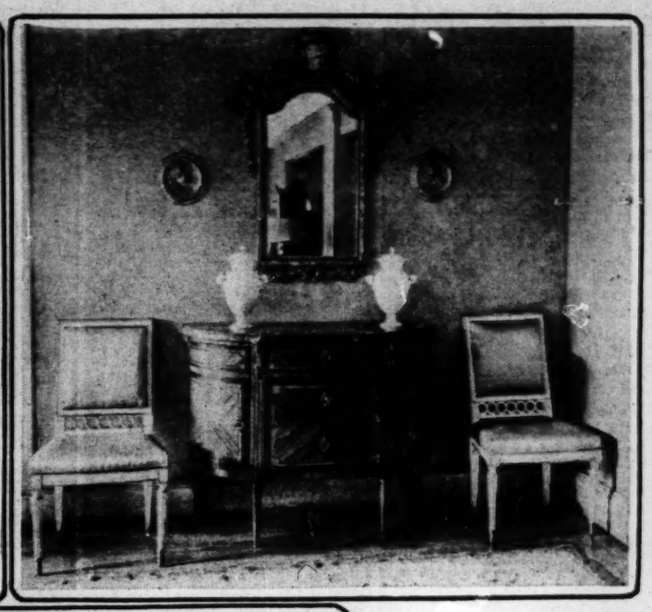
The changes in taste which had come about in England were based, as is well known, on a fresh acceptance of the artistic standards of Greece and Rome. These were widely and loudly proclaimed as the finest and highest examples known to the world, and the only worthy sources for inspiration of designers. In France the same influences were at work and had been from the 1740's. The luxurious tastes of the mid-century's reckless spenders had resulted in burdening and corrupting their ancient models with excessive and incongruous rococo ornamentation. French ebenistes were slowly working away from these excesses in the days of Louis XVI, which began in 1774. By the time the French Revolution had ended his reign, the tastes of the public were already inclining toward purer symmetry and simplicity.

These tendencies we can see realized in the forms shown here. Then, under the Directorate, liberty, equality and fraternity were in the thoughts and on the tongues of all Frenchmen. That they copied the ancient Grecian types in chairs and couches is readily seen in the lines of the armchair and the day bed shown in one of our illustrations. The forms of Directoire tables were suggested in some cases by the sacrificial altars of Athens. For other stands and tables the tripod of early Greece was a much-used support.

The rectangular backs of all the chairs which we picture here are of the simplest possible outline. Their tapered legs have slight ornament other than the flutings found on classic columns. One chair here has arms with vase-like supports which are reeded to match the posts of the bed near by. Minor ornamental details on these two pieces are few, discreetly placed, and precise in their restraint.

There are attractions to these furnishings called Directoire that have a strong appeal to the tastes of many discriminating people. Simplicity of general contour and of ornament, graceful and gentle curves, finely proportioned details, the prevailing lightness of construction that is ever a characteristic of French cabinet work up to this time—these are some of the elements that lend especial interest to the furniture that is called Directoire.

It has been stated by others that the term Pre-Empire may well be given to the manner of things that we write of here. The suggestion gives added emphasis to the place in which it stands in French history.



Photographs from Lord & Taylor, Department of Antiques, Decorations and Reproductions

Upper Left—A Bedroom Corner With Bed and Chair in the Directoire Style. These Pieces Are Made of Hard French Woods and Painted in Delicate Tones. The Small Commode Is of Walnut and the Lamp Base Is a Louis XVI Urn. Upper Right—A Drawing-Room Group With Chairs and Commode Dating About 1798. These French Pieces Are of Forms Which Immediately Preceded the Empire Style. Below—This Chair and Day Bed Are Excellent Examples of the Simple and Graceful Lines Which Were Followed in France as That Country Wearied of Early Elaborations of Louis XV and XVI. The Bed Is in Green and Rose Brocade and the Chair Is Gilded

Wall-Paper Panels from France

ONE of the highly interesting products of France during the fifty years following 1770 were the hand-blocked wall-paper panels then so much in favor. The practice of thus applying several colors one after another, by means of blocks on which the patterns were cut, did not last for long. Machine methods were devised which put an end to the more expensive and now much desired hand work.

A collection of nearly fifty of these decorative overdoors, panels and fireboards from France, now shown in the Belmaison gallery of John Wanamaker in New York, offers the visitor an opportunity for an hour of unusual pleasure. These are printed in tempora—which means colors mixed with water and having white of egg or glue as a binding medium. This gives these colors a marked difference in character from those that are used most commonly in printing and which are composed of pigments mixed with oils.

The variety of subjects which are found in these old pictures is wide; so, too, is the range of colors and their combinations. The one shown here is mythological in character and the colors are a range of grays. Quite different from it, we noticed a pair of overdoors in fourteen colors, done about 1780 by the firm of Reveillon. These strong and soft tones contrast pleasantly on a background of soft blue. Another pair of scenes in the Pompeiian manner were issued by the same house in 1788. Profuse in detail and in delicate ornament are two Directoire panels of Greek dancing girls, shown against a curtained background. Some of the other makers of these wall pictures are Jacquemart and Benard, Paris, 1810; Dugoure and Duperron, Paris, 1790; Zuber of Rixheim, 1825.

One or two of these have something of the quaint simplicity and unsophisticated coloring of Currier and Ives lithographs, most of which appeared in America about 50 years later. These panels offer a charming touch of Old World decoration for such settings as harmonize with their character. It would seem that these would be, preferably, French Provincial, although the corresponding type of American furnishings would blend with them almost as well.

C. G. B.

A Hand-Blocked Wall-Paper Panel in Tempora From France, One of Nearly Fifty, Dating About 1800, Now Being Shown in the Belmaison Gallery of John Wanamaker

Marianna von Allesch, Glass Blower

AS INEVITABLE accompaniment to the rapid spread of metal for use in interior decoration has come the employment of glass in multitudinous forms. It offsets the rigidity of bright chromiums and gleaming steels with its softly reflecting surfacings and light, arabesque accentings, beyond the wildest fancies of Murano or Pittsburgh. The day of glass has dawned with modernism, the day of formal, lustrous facetings for walls, ceilings, even floors; for ornamental crystal trees and bouquets in every conceivable color and arrangement; for jewels in fragile loops and coils; for toys, trinkets, baubles, to suit every purse and purpose. Perhaps it is all a part of the modern craving for sunlight, for the prismatic play of light by day or night, that is so much a part of the twentieth century. At any rate, glass provides a medium of great fascination and flexibility for the modern artist, as a trip through any emporium of modernistic furnishings will reveal.

When glass was first discovered its vogue was probably largely based on its rarity. As it became a more common property, inventiveness in handling it brought fresh values. The wonders of Murano brought the Venetian glass workers enduring fame, as, within our own time, the marvelous glass flowers in the Agassiz Museum in Cambridge, Mass., have placed the wonder-working Blaschka brothers in a class by themselves.

Now, following Lalique, Tiffany, and other early nineteenth century workers, comes a veritable flood of artists gifted with the sense of transmuting new forms and colors and textures to the fiery liquids as they emerge from the crucibles. Among the latest novelties in glass to find their way to the American market are the gay little figures of Marianna von Allesch, Thuringian glass blower, master craftsman, and artist, who has been commissioned by the government of her country to visit the New World with her delightful inventions and to find out about the American market for such wares, since the ateliers of the Thuringian glass blowers send out thousands of articles every year.

Frau von Allesch's American début has been a successful one, with an exhibition of her work at the Eugene Schoen Galleries, many of her pieces being bought by collectors. Among them the Metropolitan Museum of Art is prominently listed as buyer of a whimsical donkey and a slender vase. She has also appeared before the New York public as collaborator with Eugene Schoen on the modernistic Child's Nursery and Bedroom shown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in its notable exhibition of Contemporary American Design.

As a pupil of Professor Orlik, a renowned German painter, and as a teacher in the Kunstgewerbeschule in both Berlin and Weimar, Frau von Allesch has learned the rudiments of the fine arts, acquiring a sure sense of the craftsmanship that has brought her unanimous praise for her expertly conceived and executed works, whether they have been shown in Paris, London, or in the numerous cities of Germany and Austria.

Under her expert touch the little glass figures take on the slightest bend and curve, responding to the directive force of her delightfully gay and whimsical imagination. Each figure or bowl or jar reflects her artistic sense; each little dancer or acrobat or flower or animal is replete with her personality. Out of the fluid glass, whether white, transparent or colored, she brings forth her remarkable conceptions—a dancer in full fling with quaintly elongated arms and legs; a group of imaginative birds and animals with all manner of twists and turns worked into their anatomies; flowers with floating tendrils like some strange sea-thing, and so on as the fancy strikes her. Her figures are not just spasmodic whimsicalities created to while away a happy half hour, but, being based on exact knowledge of her art and upon close observation of natural forms, Frau von Allesch makes them a pleasing combination of fact and fancy.

R. F.

Grotesque, Humorous, or Graceful, According to the Artist's Fancy, Are These Amazingly Delicate Objects of Glass

At New York's Art Center

Several important "harmonized rooms" are shown at the Art Center, 65 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York, as a part of the Contempora Exposition of Art and Industry. In a later issue we expect to give more space to comment on these important interiors and the ideals toward which their designers are working. Just now, we will merely note that this display includes work of such men as Rockwell Kent, Bruno Paul, Lucian Bernhard and Paul Poiret. The last name, famous as a designer of women's clothes, is here seen in another of his numerous artistic expressions. Coverings for floors, for walls and for furniture, lighting devices for walls and tables are in all these room exhibits, made a part of the entire furnishing scheme.

Sweet Home, My Provencal "Bastide"

WE LIVE in a little farmstead, perched up on the hillside, just outside Toulon, on the French Riviera. It is a venerable and beloved old house, baked by four centuries of the ardent and daily caresses of a burning sun, and gloriously gilded by the hands of time. It is a red-tiled, thick-waisted, moss-covered "Bastide," hidden away in a marvelous nosegay of roses, geraniums, peonies and marguerites.

Within its fortress-like, squared walls of stone, we have gathered a magnificent collection of the purest style of Provençal furniture and furnishings from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. We live in an ensemble without the slightest trace of modernity, as far as the furnishings are concerned. Even the kitchen is adorned with heavy, but utilitarian, copper pots and pans, like those which the Dutch genre painters delighted to transfer to their canvasses.

Then there are brass candlesticks of the Louis XIII period; ample and comfortable armchairs in which great-grandmothers, grandmothers and mothers soothed their little ones to sleep, crooning the old songs of Provence. Mirrors, tables, corner cupboards, and buffets make for us an harmonious collection of genuine products of the old Provençal crafts, in an old house of the period. "Sweet Home," we call it. It is greatly admired and sometimes, it seems, envied, by our American visitors.

Apart from any devotion to my art, painting, I am a fervid hunter of antiques—not of the antique and curio shops—but in the field. This is a rare and glorious sport, full of wonderful thrills and experiences. In it unending patience, effort and skill must be lavished.

How did I happen to acquire this charming home in old Provence, you

may like to know. I will recount this history, because it illustrates traits of French character, which need to be remembered in these days when so many of our critics are ill informed, to say the least.

In June, 1914, I went to Toulon, with the intention of buying a modest home for my family of three. I wanted a peasant's home, not a villa. This was imperative, not only from my desire but also from the state of my finances. I was unsuccessful, until three days before leaving, our laundress said:

"I know an old house which I think you can buy. It is on the hillside. Goats and donkeys, not motorcars, can negotiate the approach. The walls of the house are at least three feet thick. On the terrace, olive and almond trees offer their shade. From the front door the whole panorama of Toulon and its harbor are spread out before you."

You may be sure that I lost no time in calling on the old peasant, its owner. His demands were reasonable and I made a deposit of 100

francs, all I could spare. Returning to Paris where rumors of war were rife, then actual, I enlisted. What little money we did have, was all tied up in the bank and not allowed by the Government to be withdrawn. All I had was my small pay as a soldier.

My wife returned to Toulon as a refugee. Invalidated from active service, I joined her. We lived in an empty house, loaned us through the kindness of a friend. That old house which I had hoped to call our own seemed now only a dream. I called on the old peasant. "I have come back from active service, but shattered. I have no money to pay you and I don't know where I am going to get any. You will have to take back your promise to sell me the house."

I shall never forget the look of that wrinkled and bowed peasant as I finished.

"C'est la guerre. That is war. All of us must do our duty. You have done yours in the field. Pay me when the war is over. Then I'll take back my promise."

And he did keep his word to me, in spite of the fact, I afterward learned, that he received an offer of 2000 more francs than he would have received from me.

Returning to Toulon in 1917, I was able to borrow enough money to buy the house.

"In selling you my old homestead, I have one request to make of you," he said. "Love the old home as I have loved it."

This I willingly promised. If I were a millionaire, I would not think of parting with "Sweet Home."

The terrace adjoining the house I converted into my studio. This I built unaided out of stone. How I did contrive to get the big rafters in place! The tiles, windows, doors, mantels and carvings, I acquired in my numerous field expeditions or in the antique shops in Toulon.

There is an arsenal in Toulon where the ships come to be refitted or broken up. One of the doors in my studio was once a part of the officers' quarters on an old convict ship. Its carving is a never-ending joy to behold.

In a visit to one of the shops in the city, I noted, in a heap of old boards, what looked like a door. How much for that, I asked the dealer.

"Oh, that? That's just a piece of wood. If it proves to be anything you can use, give me 15 francs for it and it is yours."

We pulled it out and found that it was a magnificent specimen of a carven door of the period of Louis XIV. Further search in the rubbish heap brought the second half of that period double door. It was so choice that I decided to make it the principal door of entrance to the studio; in fact, I changed the alignment of the wall so as to correspond with its setting.

In my fireplace, I can burn whole logs, not branches or split wood. My wife has one corner overlooking the harbor. Other parts of the big room have been appropriated by my two daughters for their treasures. Here we really live, work and love. The latchstring of Sweet Home will ever be wide out for all our good friends in the States, and it will be the refinement of our joy to welcome them.

M. L-L.

Chippendale, the Man

By DIANA KER-SEYMER

THE owner of a beautiful old picture will generally know something of the artist who was responsible for it. Yet how few can tell anything beyond the date or name of the master designer who brought into being some fine old cabinet or chair which equally adorns his home and has probably been a part of it for as many years as the portrait that hangs on the wall above it!

Certainly the career of a youth who in some 15 years developed from a village-bred carpenter's son into the most distinguished and admired furniture designer of England is worthy of the interest of those who today owe to his talent the pattern of their chairs, their tables and their cabinets, even if they do not actually possess the original models of these furnishings.

Allow me to make known to you young Thomas Chippendale, a lad of Yorkshire origin, whose people had taken their name from the valley of Chippingdale in Lancashire. Born in 1718, of a family who had been joiners and carpenters for generations, young Chippendale early attracted the attention of a nobleman of the district for whom he was carrying out some work; his unusual talent together with the faithfulness and care with which his work was executed brought their reward, as his employer furnished him with the money to come to London before he had attained his twentieth year.

Once established in the capital it did not take him many years to become the organizing partner of a firm that furnished most of the country seats of England. Chippendale was not only a great designer and constructor of furniture; he was also an exceedingly progressive man of business, capable of directing affairs on a very large scale. He had come to the capital with two ardent desires, namely, to educate the taste of the public and to improve the status of the men following his own profession.

Country Lad Reaches High Standing

At that time furniture was chiefly the concern of the architect and the humble cabinetmaker remained unknown, unappreciated and poorly paid. It was therefore no small matter for a country lad to change the whole order of things and bring his trade into prominence and success. To this end he brought out his famous book.

In these days, when every public library contains countless illustrated books dealing with decorative furniture, it is well to remember that Chippendale was the first man to think of producing such a work and was himself responsible for all the drawings it contained. This book was published in 1754 and sold for the sum of £2 8s. The expense of bringing it out at that time must have been considerable and the necessary money was obtained by subscription.

Here the man's business astuteness was clearly shown, for besides obtaining the patronage of several dukes and many of the great names of England, he also succeeded in persuading a large number of the working classes to subscribe for what was—in that day—an exceedingly high-priced book.

The book brought fame and countless customers to its author. Many of the pieces of furniture he constructed at that time are to be seen in country houses in the north of England, standing in each room in the position they were originally designed to fill; in some families even the bill made out by Chippendale himself and signed with his fine and rather flourishing signature remains in the drawer of one of his tables or cabinets.

He Makes Mahogany Popular

Chippendale's career started at a happy moment in the history of art, at a period which has often been called the golden age of furniture. It was he who discovered the value and possibilities of mahogany, samples of which had been brought into England by Sir Walter Raleigh more than a century previously, though little use had been made of this wood until Chippendale made it popular in about 1750. None but the best material obtainable was ever used in his workshop and it is certain it has never served anyone to greater advantage.

Always more an adapter than a creator, during the first years of his work Chippendale's style was founded on the Queen Anne and early Georgian type of decoration. Later, the fact that England had for the first time commenced trading with China changed Chippendale's designs and what might be called his second period, the Chinese and the Rococo, superseded the earlier and better style.

Later still, the Chinese influence was superseded by that of the Brothers Adam, for whom he did a considerable amount of work. One of his most valued patrons was David Garrick, whose house in Adelphi Terrace was much frequented by fashionable London. His bed, designed by one of the Adam brothers and constructed by Chippendale, can be seen today at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. Still hanging from the canopy are the glazed chintzes Garrick once described in a letter as "those unfortunate chintzes," which had been a present to his wife.

At the close of the eighteenth-century taste was rapidly changing and but a few years after Chippendale had passed away his name was almost forgotten. It was not until toward the middle of the nineteenth century that the Chippendale revival took place. Then the beautiful chairs, that had been relegated to the servants' quarters or disposed of for literally a few shillings, were again eagerly sought for and fetched sums in London salerooms that exceeded by hundreds of pounds the modest amount for which they had originally been produced.

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Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

Dutch Bulbs and How to Care for Them

By HENDRIK JAN DE LANGE

The Hague

THE growing of bulbs became a specialty in Holland in the seventeenth century. The first bulbs came from the Far East. Tulips, for example, found their way from Persia and Asia Minor to Constantinople. Through Bavaria they eventually reached Holland some time in the sixteenth century. The cultivation of bulbs in Holland for export is greater today than at any previous period. The United States and Great Britain are the best customers. Bulb growing in private homes and gardens is, as a rule, simple, and in the following series of four articles expert advice will be given on: General hints on the cultivation of bulbs; special hints on the cultivation of hyacinths and tulips; forcing bulbs for the home; and suggestions as to the bulbs to use.

The simplest form of bulb growing is that of planting them in the garden border. Bulbs are storehouses of plant food, therefore they do not need a particularly rich soil. If it is intended that they should grow year after year, feeding will naturally be required to recuperate their strength after the flowering period is over. Large supplies of manure are unnecessary in gardens where the bulbs will be lifted immediately after flowering. The soil must be deeply dug, in order to insure good drainage. Bulbs allowed to stand in stagnant water decay rapidly. If you are dealing with clay soil holding moisture, it will be well to allow the base of the bulb to rest on a little sand.

Using a Dibble

Planting is best done with a trowel. If a dibble is used in heavy soils there is a tendency for the soil under the bulb to cake hard; this is detrimental to the free development of the roots. On light, sandy soil a dibble may be used. Plant your bulbs as soon as they are offered on the market. The long period of growth which you give them by early planting improves the quality of the blooms.

Spring flowering bulbs can almost all be grown quite well indoors even where a greenhouse is not available. If ordinary pots are used, care must be taken that the drainage holes are covered with broken crocks, concave side down; this will afford drainage and prevent the soil's becoming soured. A good potting mixture consists of loam, leaf mould, and sand in equal parts; but any ordinary garden soil will do, if it is open and crumbly.

It is unnecessary to cover deeply bulbs in pots. The tip of each should just reach the surface at potting time. If bowls without drainage are used, the bulbs must be planted in fiber. This is sold in a specially prepared form by all florists. At planting time the fiber should be moist. Line each bowl with fiber before putting in any bulbs. Place the bulbs near to each other, but not actually touching, in the fiber, and then fill in more fiber. The fiber should fill the bowl to within an inch from the top, and the bulbs should protrude a little above the fiber.

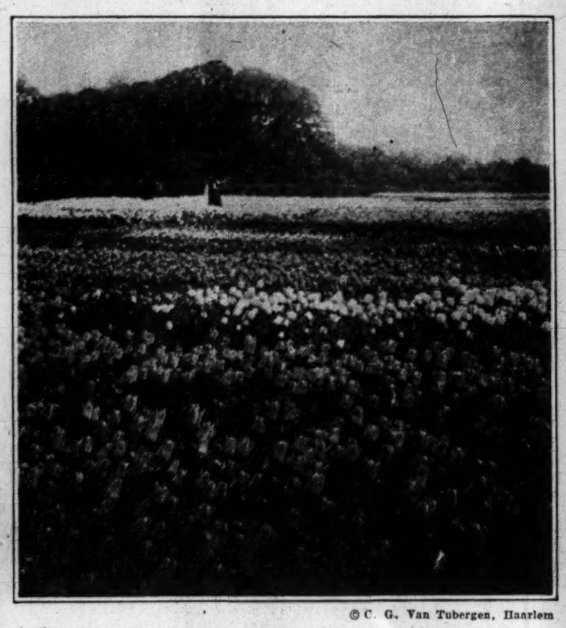
After Planting

After planting, the treatment of pots and bowls is the same. They must be kept in a cool, dark, airy place until the tops begin to grow. A cellar, a cold frame, a bed of ashes outdoors are all suitable places for the bulbs to remain for about six weeks. As top growth begins they may be brought into the light and gradually into more warmth. For some weeks they must grow in a cool place. Water when necessary with tepid water but never let excess of water stand in the bowls or the plants will be spoiled. An even temperature is advisable.

Bulbs in glasses are interesting because one is able to see their development. Special glasses are sold for this purpose. To insure success, put a small piece of charcoal, about the size of a pea, into a glass and fill it with water, nearly but not quite up to the base of the bulb. Then put the glass in a dark, cool place where it can get air. Here the bulb should remain until the flower-bud has grown out of the bulb. When this bud measures half an inch and is standing quite free from the neck of the bulb, bring the glass gradually in the light and into a temperature of 60-65 degrees Fahrenheit. Hyacinths, if brought too early into the light, give poor results. Whenever the water sinks in the glass it should be filled up to the former level. Tepid water is best.

Crystal bowls with pebbles are very charming as a setting for a dozen bright hyacinths; also colorful saucers filled with pebbles and water are sufficient for growing yellow crocuses in. In order that the water does not stagnate, put a piece of charcoal into it, and take care that it is replenished.

[This is the first of four articles from Holland by Mr. de Lange. The second will be published on this page next Saturday.]



© C. G. Van Tubergen, Haarlem

A Field of New Varieties of Seeding Tulips Which Have Not Yet Received a Name, at Haarlem, Holland.

Planting Shrubs That Are Different

By J. HORACE McFARLAND

II

LAST week I took up a few of the less ordinary shrubs which might be planted on grounds in northern latitudes of the United States. I shall go on with the list.

In an article which was published on this page on March 16, I mentioned the unusual mock-oranges, and I again refer to them and to the less common lilacs as desirable breaks in the monotony of the ordinary offerings.

The viburnum family, which is, so to speak, the snowball family, is well known by the common snowball and the Japanese snowball, both of which are good but much overplanted. The single form of the Japanese snowball, Viburnum tomentosum, is one of the finest of all shrubs. It has a peculiar flat or horizontal arrangement of its branches which makes its effect when in bloom extraordinarily fine. Its heavy and handsome foliage turns brilliantly in the fall, and among its merits is one that it will flourish admirably in half-shade.

Then there are a half-dozen other viburnums that ought to be in gardens but are not. V. carlesi is beginning to be reasonably plentiful. It is a low shrub which in spring has exceedingly lovely flowers, richly fragrant, and reminding one of nothing so much as a cluster of the trailing arbutus. V. rhytidophyllum is an evergreen form which browns somewhat in exposed locations, but soon makes new leaves in any case. It is a handsome shrub, not for its blooms, which are inconspicuous, but for its foliage and for its black fruits. One of the most beautiful viburnums is one that is exceedingly abundant in the Pennsylvania mountains. V. cassinoides, the withe-rod, has beautiful flat cymes of white bloom in very early spring, followed, where the plant is happy, by great clusters of waxy berries ranging from green through cream, pale pink, deeper red to deep, rich blue—all at the same time. It belongs where blueberries belong, and it is better with an acid soil.

The great honeysuckle family is known by all too few examples. Let me first mention Lonicera pileata, which is an almost evergreen, low shrub, fine as a ground cover in shady corners.

At Breeze Hill the dominant shrub is a great plant of Lonicera korolkowi floribunda, which seems to have acquired the common name of blue-leaf honeysuckle because its foliage is bluish in hue, or a bluish gray. The twigs of the young growth are red; the flowers are daintily pink and cover the plant as if a million small butterflies had settled on it. Then as the plant attains age and dignity it has a wonderful drooping effect which is not sorrowful but cheerful. This shrub the nurserymen do not like because it takes a space full 15 feet through and goes 10 or 12 feet high.

Lonicera maacki podocarpa is another Chinese shrub of the same vigorous quality, distinguished by its almost white flowers among bright green leaves, and succeeded by an immense crop of glistening red berries which would last until Christmas if it were not for the fondness the birds show for them.

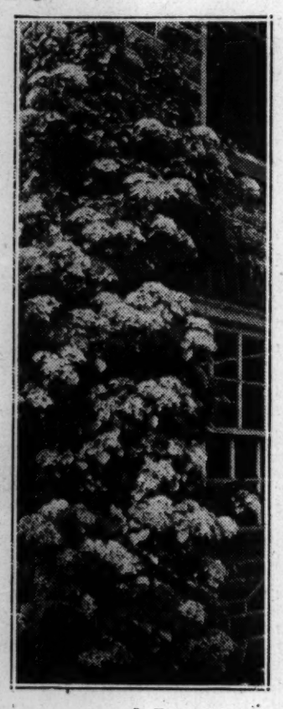
I ought to name two shrubs which are now coming into the nursery trade in considerable supply. Kolwitzia amabilis is a refined weigela, with far handsomer foliage and flowers, and with a much better habit. Spirea trichocarpa is of equally good habit with the familiar S. vanhouttei, but blooms at a different season and with a different effect in its pleasing flowers. It is altogether worth while.

Sometimes the nurserymen will get around to Neillia sinensis, which when it begins to open its charming little pink blooms in the spring always makes me think of the candy I used to eat as a boy! The buds look good enough to eat, and the pink blooms that follow them are not less pleasing. This is a rampant grower, and spreads rapidly by "suckers."

I often wonder why more people do not enjoy Abelia grandiflora, or rupestris, or whatever its present specific name is. In the South its glistening foliage is evergreen; in the North it hangs on late, and for months from June on it has a cloud of dainty little pink-and-white blooms that give the well-rounded bush an appearance of airy grace. In cold climates it freezes back a little, but all that happens is to require the pruning shears to shape it anew, when it will break out in new growth and bloom in the same season.

I might enlarge upon the barberries—not the Thunberg barberry, but a dozen or 20 of the hundred or more species hardly known, all beautiful shrubs, some evergreen; I might write a separate chapter on the overlooked cotoneasters, some of them deciduous, some of them evergreen, all of good habit with pleasing foliage and flowers and delightful fruits that last long. I might tell about the Chinese form of Cornus kousa, which is the dogwood of which the flowers come after the leaves develop, and I might wax enthusiastic over the little striped bells of Enkianthus campanulata.

I must, in closing, mention the indigo shrubs, included in the genus indigofera, mostly from Korea. These are the finest things imaginable for a hot, dry corner, where hardly anything will grow, for their foliage is fine, their habit is finer, and the flowers of the two earliest sort, I. kirilowi and I. gerardiana, give well on toward two months of pink locust-like blooms that are exceedingly attractive. Both these plants freeze their twigs and are treated as herbaceous plants, always blooming the same season they are cut off. Space is too scarce to go into the subject adequately, but at least I hope I have suggested a little individualism, a little departure from the common things.



J. Horace McFarland

Hydrangea Petiolaris. This Is a Climbing Variety and Less Generally Known.

Gas-Fired Heating for Houses

AMONG the many recent developments for saving labor in the home, the gas-fired boiler or furnace is one of the most important. It provides silent, clean, automatic heat without necessitating a moment's attention on the part of the home owner.

In Boston alone there are over 1100 gas users who have said good-bye forever to heating with other fuels. And the number is rapidly increasing, since each house-wife is glad to pass the news along to her friends, and to show them how they too can enjoy the benefits of gas heat.

Gas heaters are available for all sizes of houses, from the smallest cottage to the stateliest mansion or office building. The radiators and pipes are exactly the same as would be used with other fuels, the boiler being one specially designed for gas.

In an existing home, provided that the rest of the system is in good shape, and that the home is sufficiently radiated, it is only necessary to change the old boiler to the gas-fired one. The coal bin is removed, the cellar thoroughly cleaned, and it may be painted and decorated to suit the owner's taste. Several have made billiard rooms or play rooms of their cellars.

In a new home the use of insulation is strongly recommended. There are several materials used for this purpose, and the object is simply to provide an overcoat for the house, which will keep the heat from passing through the walls and roof as rapidly as it would if the building were not insulated. Metal weather-stripping still further reduces the heat loss and the gas bill, and the two together assure the builder of a new home that the cost of heating with gas will be but slightly more than the cost of coal for heating the same house if it were not insulated and weather-stripped.

Where the home is built specially for gas heat, a large part of the cellar may be omitted, or additional rooms may be placed in it, providing a larger house with no additional expense.

Gas heaters are operated by room thermostats which automatically maintain any desired temperature. They are equipped with safety pilots, which will at once shut off the gas supply if the pilot light should be extinguished, and in addition are furnished with pressure and temperature-limiting devices and low water fuel cut-offs in the case of steam boilers.

Where the house is of suitable size and arrangement, a gas-fired warm air system makes the ideal installation. There is complete freedom from the dirt associated with the coal-fired hot-air furnace, and there is more floor space available due to the elimination of the radiators.

The greatest advantage in favor of warm air heating is the possibility of providing a constant and adequate supply of moisture in the air, which means increased comfort for the occupants. Also the woodwork and furniture are kept tighter and shrinkage cracks do not develop, as is often experienced in homes heated without proper humidification.

Gas heat is particularly appreciated in the autumn and spring months, when heat may be required for only a few hours or so a day. The heater can be readily started up, and it automatically shuts itself off as soon as the room temperature reaches the desired point. Some users keep their heaters with the pilots lighted all the year, and even in the summer months use gas to heat the house if there happens to be a raw or damp day.

J. Horace McFarland

Viburnum Cassinoides.

With Focal Point the Rear Garden

Hollywood, Calif.

IN THIS age of exploration, the rear garden is being discovered! Its possibilities are being explored. It is only within recent years that a growing accent has been given to this lovely feature of house design in the United States. The open or continental plan is rapidly growing in favor with the progressive and discriminating home builder. By this is meant that a plan with the rooms so arranged that the more important ones may view the charm of the fragrant rear garden and not, with orthodox convention, look out on the front yard or street. The old fashioned "back yard" of the passing yesterdays has been weighed and found wanting and in its place there is coming into being that place of joy and privavy, the back garden.

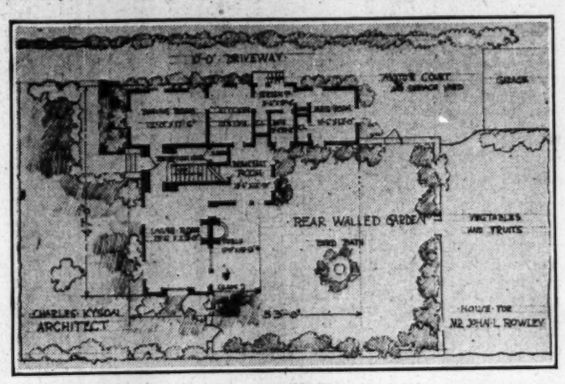
The house illustrated herewith is designed with a discriminating taste in colorful California style and it is a fine example of the maximum utilization of the rear garden. Those within the living room, bed chambers and breakfast room can view its floral loveliness and the fascinating patterns of light and shade etched on the garden walls in ever changing sunshine and shadow throughout the bright California year.

Thoughtful and generous provision has been made for those joyous and friendly songsters the birds, for in the center of the garden we find a bird bath where this merry feathered chorus may meet.

Across the living room, facing on this rear garden, is a porch. Here the living-room fireplace has been doubled, forming an exterior fireplace. In this Pacific clime there is a charming custom of serving outdoor barbecue suppers.

The plan of the house illustrated invites the outdoors within. Large plate glass windows reveal vistas of sparkling sea and mountains of misting azure purple. In addition to its artistry, Charles Kyson, the architect, has maintained in this plan, a high standard of practicality as well. The house is generously provided with those modern conveniences which tend to make living for its occupants easy and comfortable. In the reception hall is found the essential coat closet; the upstairs bed chambers are each supplied with dressing rooms and an individual bathroom.

House of John L. Rowley, Designed by Charles Kyson, Architect, of Hollywood, Calif. This View Shows the Rear Walled Garden, Which Is Used as the Chief Center of Interest.

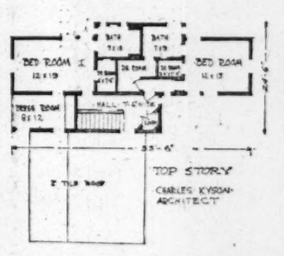


Plan of Lower Floor and Grounds. Home of John L. Rowley. The Living Room, Breakfast Room and an Outdoor Porch With Fireplace Look Out Upon a Rear Walled Garden.

In the planning of homes Mr. Kyson stresses particularly the necessity of predetermining as much as possible the location and artistic grouping of the furniture. This insures the provision and disposition of adequate wall spaces and the proper placing of the electric light base plugs in relation to the furniture they are destined to serve. Thus it is that gratifying results cease to be a whim of chance but become a matter of certainty.

The breakfast room on the east side of the house, flooded with the golden sunshine of the early morning, is reached easily without having to go through the living room or dining room. This breakfast room is decorated with a gay colorful freedom, pleasingly accentuating the modern feeling. Off the master bed chamber is a dressing room which is a veritable solarium, sufficiently large for a dressing table, a chaise longue and a study table—a spot to delight the hearts of its feminine occupants. A mere touch on an electric switch starts the efficient unit heating system providing a plentiful supply of warmed and moistened air to any designated room.

This architect has a preference for the lighting of rooms by floor and table lamps rather than by brackets or central lights; his contention being that this method gives a gracious and homelike effect to the illumination which is not achieved to the same degree by wall brackets and central lights with their frequently garish glare. In this house all of the base plugs supplying the electric current to the floor lamps are controlled by wall switches in each room, which makes a tour of a room, to turn on or off each lamp, unnecessary. This is typical of the many thoughtful conveniences characteristic of this home.



Upper Floor Plan of John L. Rowley House.

Attaining Old-Fashioned Charm

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THERE is a charm about an old-fashioned garden; a certain poise and restfulness; an atmosphere of peace and fulfillment which many modern gardens lack. Is there in these days a too eager planting for mass effect, a hint of almost metallic brilliancy in the arrangement of many of the showy bedding plants which verges on the garish, a tendency to ignore the beauty of half tones, the value of soft backgrounds?

Although the old-fashioned garden undoubtedly owes much to the years of love and patient planning which went to the making of it, it is possible to introduce a little of this Old World atmosphere into the gardens of today. The box edges, for instance, so typical a feature of Queen Anne's time, give the self-same air of quaint dignity to the modern herbaceous border where many old favorites riot in happy profusion. Character, too, can still be given to wide flagged paths and terraces by tubs of yew and box clipped to the shape of animals and birds, and a happy touch is introduced by a neatly-kept herb garden where sweet scented rosemary, lavender, lemon thyme and verbena, with their memories of the perfumed still rooms of the past, rub shoulders with their culinary sisters.

Gracious backgrounds of evergreen hedges, and a certain picturesque casualness of treatment all make for charm, for immaculate tidiness—a too efficient broom destroys many a lovely effect.

How beautiful, for instance, is a drift of bronze and scarlet leaves—a white pool of fallen petals on a garden path!

Garden Path

In a sunny open spot in the garden a bed of field flowers is lovely—daisies, cornflowers, poppies and calliopsis form a charming combination of color. Sow the seeds and rake them gently in.

When the grounds are very shady foxgloves may be used instead of hollyhocks for tall blooming effects in late June and early July.

All columbines may be used in the rockery but it is better to leave the large species and their varieties to the border.

L. S. M.

Birds in Brooklyn Botanic Garden

BIRD lovers are discovering that city parks and metropolitan reservations are oftener used as resting places by birds on migration than are the open fields and dense woods. Our bird friends seem to realize that in such places as Boston Common, Central Park in New York City and the Brooklyn Botanic Garden they are protected and welcomed.

All of the birds that pass through New England in the course of their flights from the south to the north lands and return have been seen at one time or another on Boston Common.

Bird Life at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden is the title of a new leaflet written by Elsie Twemlow Hammond and issued as one of the regular publications of the Botanic Garden. It tells most interestingly of the different birds seen at the Garden, their characteristics and the time of their visits. Copies of this leaflet may be procured for five cents by addressing Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, New York. In this leaflet are listed the 79 different birds seen at the Garden, 11 of which are permanent residents. It also contains a list of places where bird pictures and charts may be obtained.

It is recalled by Miss Hammond that it was in Manhattan that the starling was first introduced to the United States, 60 birds being released in Central Park in 1890 and 40 in 1891. It is from these 100 birds that the thousands of starlings now dwelling in the eastern part of the country have descended.

It was also to New York that the first English sparrows were brought from England, in 1850. In 1852, a committee of members of the Brooklyn Institute, of which Nicholas Pike was a director, was chosen to introduce these birds into the country. Mr. Pike says, in a recent bulletin, that over $200 was subscribed for expenses. He went to England, on his way to the court generalship of Portugal, and gave the order for a large lot of sparrows and song birds to be shipped at once. John Hooper, a member of the committee, took care of the birds during the winter, and in the spring of 1853, they were all let loose in the grounds of Greenwood Cemetery, a man being hired to watch them. They did well and multiplied and Mr. Pike has original notes taken from time to time of their increase and colonization all over the country.

Miss Hammond says that it is in April and May that the greatest number of birds visit the Botanic Garden, one day there and perhaps away the next. Among the first to arrive are the pine, myrtle and yellow palm warblers; the last two, like the oven bird, may be found walking about underneath trees and bushes. After the early arrivals the others come in quick succession, the black and white warbler, the black-throated green, black-throated blue and Canadian warblers, the Maryland yellowthroat and the little yellow warbler, like a canary let loose, flying from tree to tree with its loud, cheery call; the shy prairie warbler, the black-poll warbler, the redstart and the charming little Wilson's warbler, and handsomest of them all, the magnolia and Blackburnian warblers never fail to gladden the garden. In closing she says:

It may seem strange that all these birds should come to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, set as it is in the heart of a great city, and so near to that bird sanctuary, Prospect Park. But birds are friendly creatures, ready to go wherever they are welcomed; and in this place there are open spaces, wooded nooks, a lake and brook dear to bird life, no noisy motors, and an abundance of food. No wonder that birds love the Garden and that the Garden shelters them.

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MARKET COASTS ALONG ON WAVE OF ENTHUSIASM

Bulls Again in Command of Situation—Strong Tone at Close

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market coasted along today on the wave of bullish enthusiasm created this week by definite indications of a relaxation in credit conditions.

There were a few soft spots here and there, but prices generally moved upward with the public utility, merchandising, chemical and investment railroad shares all presenting numerous points of strength.

Operators for the advance resumed their activities with confidence in the belief that the worst of the tight money period was over.

While admitting the possibility of an upward flurry in the call rate before the middle of next month, they state that any increase is likely to be temporary, and that the ruling rate will be 7 or lower before the end of the month.

Investment railroad shares were in brisk demand on the theory that those issues had not fully discounted the sharp expansion in earnings in the first half of the year, and the beneficial effects of the St. Louis & O'Fallon decision, setting aside the Interstate Commerce Commission's basis of valuation.

Atchison, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chesapeake Corporation and Pere Marquette all advanced 2 to 3 points to new high records.

Widespread belief that two or three additional large public utility mergers are in the making helped to maintain interest in the power and light stocks. American Water Works, Columbia Gas & Electric, Detroit Edison, American Power & Light and several others advanced 2 or more points. Telephone issues also resumed their advance, International Telephone crossing 101 to a new high for the present issue, while American Telephone was marked up 4½ points.

R. H. Macy soared 13 points to a new high record at 217, Abraham & Straus ran up 8 points, and Woolworth (old stock) 5. Newport Co. ran up 5 points to a new high at 75.

Mexican Seaboard, which has just opened up a new field in California, was again in brisk demand, moving up 3 points above yesterday's close.

The closing was strong. Total sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Convertibles pushed ahead again in today's bond market, four of the leaders making new highs on an enormous volume of business inspired by the activity of the shares.

Top prices were reached in the early trading by American Telephone 4½s up 1¾; Atchison 4½s, up 1½; International Telephone 4½s, up 1¾, and Missouri Pacific 5½s, up ½. American International 5½s also displayed strength, soaring nearly 2 points, while Allegheny Corporation 5s changed hands at a smaller net advance.

Rail, utility and industrial issues of other descriptions moved irregularly, although high-grade bonds held fairly firm on the easier time money rate.

United States government securities tended higher in a thin market. Foreign bonds were also in light demand, with fluctuations nominal.

DIVIDENDS

Corn Products Refining Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents and a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, placing the stock on a regular annual basis of $3, against $2 previously. Dividends are payable July 20 to stock of record July 5. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 was declared on the preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record July 5. At the June, 1928, meeting an extra of 50 cents was declared on the common, in addition to the regular quarterly of 50 cents.

United States Radiator Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

General Cable Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 10 and $1 on the Class A stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 5.

Ground Gripper Shoe Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the $3 preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record July 10.

National Electric Power Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents on the class A common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Warwick Iron & Steel Co. declared a liquidating dividend of $1.09½ a share. Its property was sold at auction after receivership. The Eastern Steel Co. canceled the lease by which Eastern was operating the Warwick plant.

Southern California Edison Co. declared the regular 50 cents quarterly common dividend, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 15.

Economy Grocery Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record July 5.

Economy Grocery Stores Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable July 15 to stock of record July 5.

Superheater Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable July 15 to stock of record July 5.

Metropolitan Chain Stores, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the 6 per cent preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 15.

Commonwealth Edison Company declared a dividend of $2, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Sullivan Machinery Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable July 15 to stock of record June 29.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of $1 on the capital stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 30. Formerly payments have been at rate of $1.50 quarterly.

Miami Copper Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Victor Talking Machine Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common and $1.75 on 7 per cent cumulative preferred, $1.50 on 6 per cent and $1.75 on the old preferred, of which there are 69 shares outstanding. All are payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 6.

Holyoke Water Power Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 and extra dividend of $2. Both dividends are payable July 3 to stockholders of record June 28.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the preferred and 88 cents a share on the common stock, both payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Aug. 31.

National Acme Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable August 1 to stock of record July 15. In the preceding two quarters dividends of 25 cents each were paid.

Crown Zellerbach Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 each on the convertible preferred and Series A and B preferred, all payable September 1 to stock of record August 13.

Foltis-Fisher, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 27.

Southern California Edison declared the regular 50 cents quarterly common dividend, payable August 15 to stock of record July 29.

Rhode Island Insurance Co. of Providence declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 27.

Georgian, Inc., declared the regular quarterly Class A dividend of 40 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record July 5.

United States & British International Corporation declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 75 cents, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $2,000,000 increase; total net demand deposits (average) $40,464,000 increase; time deposits (average) $17,211,000 increase; clearings week ending today $8,635,111,971; clearings week ending June 22 $8,457,917,753; clearings this day $2,025,145,103.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June 29	June 28
64⅞	38½	..	Abitibi	100	42	42	42	42⅞	
139½	100	..	Ab & Straus	300	123½	123	123½	125	
35⅞	27¼	2	Adams Mill	500	30¾	30½	30¾	30½	
27⅞	27	..	Adv-Rumely	200	28	27½	27½	27½	
4⅞	2	..	Ahumada	400	3¾	3	3¾	3	
152⅜	95½	2	Air Reduc	400	145¾	145½	146	145¾	
48⅞	37¾	2½	Airway El	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
11⅞	4½	..	Ajax Rubber	200	6	6	6	6	
10⅞	4½	..	Alaska Jun	500	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25	12	..	Albany PWP	400	18	18	18		
37⅜	27⅝	..	Alleghany	15400	27⅞	27	27½	27	
105⅞	99⅝	5½	Alleghany pf	100	101	101	101	101½	
190⅝	180⅝	6	Allegh & W	1500	190⅝	190⅝	190⅝	190⅝	
228	241	6	Allied Chem	600	225⅝	225⅝	225⅝	224	
258	166	7	Allis-Chal	800	265	261	262	259½	
11¼	5	..	Amal Lea	400	6½	6½	6½		
23⅝	16¾	..	Am Ag Ch	100	11½	11½	11½	11¼	
72⅜	40⅝	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	45	45	45	42⅝	
137	110	2½	Am Bk Note	200	134½	131	131	131	
73⅛	46½	..	Am Bosch	2100	59⅝	58¾	59	58¾	
62	45	1.60¶	Am Brake	1500	55¾	54⅞	54⅞	54	
34⅝	15¾	..	Am Br Bov N	600	30	29	30	30	
154	107⅜	3¶	Am Can	7400	152½	151⅜	152¼	151⅝	
106½	92	6	Am Car & F	400	96½	96	96½	96½	
60⅜	46⅜	2	Am Chicle	600	59¾	59	59¾	59⅜	
55	42½	1.60¶	Am Com Alc	500	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
47⅜	23⅜	2	Am En Til	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	30	
128⅞	94⅛	7	Am & FPw	40000	122½	120½	122	120	
108⅞	104⅞	7	Am & FP 7	500	105	105	105	105	
103	88	7	Am & FP 2pf	2200	97	94⅝	97	94	
46	38	2¶	Am Ice	100	44	44	44	43¼	
76⅛	52½	2½	Am Int Corp	23100	71⅞	70	71⅛	69⅝	
8⅝	4	..	Am La Fr	400	5	5	5	5	
126⅝	102⅜	8	Am Linseed	2100	125⅞	124	124½	123⅜	
119¼	114	7	Am Loco pf	100	115	115	115		
81⅜	51	3	Am Metals	1500	64⅜	64	64	62½	
17⅞	5	..	Am Piano	100	5	5	5	5	
55	18½	..	Am Piano pf	40	21½	19½	19½	19½	
140¼	81⅛	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	12500	143⅞	140	140	139¾	
103	98⅝	6	Am P & L 6	100	99	99	99	99	
52⅝	40¼	1½	Am Radiat	7200	46⅜	46	46	46¼	
64¼	42⅜	..	Am eRpub	500	47⅞	46	47⅞	46	
121⅜	106½	2¶	Am Roll Mill	3100	119¼	117⅞	119¼	117⅝	
41⅞	32⅜	3	Am Seating	200	33¼	33	33	33¼	
7	2½	..	Am Ship	400	4	4	4	3¾	
124⅝	93½	4	Am Smelt	14800	110½	107	109⅞	106⅝	
79⅞	56	3	Am Stl Fnd	500	68½	67⅜	67⅞	67⅜	
85	66	2	Am Stores	500	66	65½	65⅞	65½	
94¾	71½	..	Am Sugar	100	77¼	77¼	77¾	77¼	
114	104⅜	7	Am Sug pf	100	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	105⅝	
32⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	100	22½	22½	22½		
238½	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	25000	234¾	229¼	234¼	226¼	
7⅝	2	..	Am T&T rts	19200	7⅞	7	7⅞	7	
146½	67¾	11	Am Wat W	8800	146	142¾	146	143½	
27⅛	18	..	Am Wool	400	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	
15⅝	9	..	Am Writ ct	200	13	13	13	13⅜	
46	39½	3	Am Writ pf	100	41	41	41		
49¼	24⅜	..	Am Zinc	400	28⅞	28	28	27½	
111¾	95	..	Am Zinc pf	500	96½	95	95	96½	
140	99	7	Anaconda	113800	119¾	117	119	116	
62¾	43½	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	44¾	42¾	43¾	43½	
68⅝	44⅜	3	Andes Cop	14200	51⅜	50	52⅞	54	
49¾	24	2	Arch Dan	5100	31½	29	29¾	31⅜	
95	85¼	7	Armour D pf	100	88	88	88		
18⅝	10⅜	..	Arm Ill A	3000	11¼	10⅜	11¼	10⅜	
10¼	5⅜	..	Arm Ill B	8500	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅜	
40⅞	19¼	..	Arnold Cons	100	21	21	21	21¼	
58⅜	49⅝	4	Asso Apparl	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	56⅜	
70¾	42⅜	3	Asso Dry G	700	49¾	49¼	49¼	49⅜	
107	90	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞		
237	195⅞	10	Atchison	1400	237	234½	237	232⅝	
103⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	400	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102	
191⅜	169	10	Atl Coast L	100	190⅞	190⅞	190⅞	190½	
72⅜	53½	1¶	Atl Refin	5100	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72¾	
115	90	4	Atlas Pwd	300	101	100	100	100⅜	
345	221	4	Auburn Auto	1200	335½	330	330	331½	
10	5½	5⅝	Austin N	100	6	6	6	6	
25⅝	22⅛	..	Auto Sales	200	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	32¼	
			—B—						
133	115⅛	6	Balt & O	3900	126	125½	126	125¾	
123¾	123⅛	..	Balt & O rct	100	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	
77	64½	3½	Bangor & A	200	77	77	77	77	
33⅜	26	2	Barker Bros	200	28	27⅝	28	26⅞	
49⅛	38⅛	2	Barnsdall A	2600	42	41⅜	41⅞	41⅞	
29½	20	..	Beacon Oil	4600	28⅜	28	28½	28¼	
86	81	3	Beechnut	2400	86	83⅜	85⅞	83	
17⅜	11⅛	..	Belding H	600	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	
84⅞	81	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	82	82	82	82	
92¼	78	..	Bendix	12700	87⅛	85⅛	87⅛	85⅞	
93	75⅜	3	Best & Co	500	90⅜	90½	90⅜	90⅜	
118⅝	82¼	4	Beth Steel	20900	111⅞	111	111½	111	
123	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	100	118	118	118	118	
61⅞	42¼	..	Bloom'dale	200	50	49	50	49⅞	
136⅜	110½	2¶	Bohn Alum	400	123¾	121¼	122	121⅜	
98	83¼	3	Borden	2900	98	92	92	92	
143⅜	107	4	Borg Warner	2200	119⅜	118½	119	118½	
63⅛	30¼	..	Briggs	3500	33⅜	32⅜	33	33⅝	
73⅞	42½	3	Brockway	300	50	49¾	49¾	50	
81⅞	60¼	4	Bklyn Man T	2500	63	62⅜	63	62½	
212¾	170	5	Bklyn Un G	1300	212¼	211	211¾	209¾	
65¼	38⅝	1¶	Bruns Balke	300	41	41	41	40½	
42⅜	25⅛	1	Bucyrus	1300	30⅞	30	30⅞	29½	
50	38⅝	2½	Bucy cv pf	1100	41⅛	41	41	41⅜	
329¾	234	3¶	Burroughs	100	317¾	317¾	317¾	315	
9½	4½	..	Butte Cop	400	5	4¾	5	5	
110½	103½	7	Bush T deb	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	103¾	
24	21	..	Butterick	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅝	
138	104¼	2¶	By-Prod C	100	127	127	127	129	
			—C—						
81⅝	72¼	4	Calif Pack	200	75½	75¼	75½	75	
135	134½	10	Calu & Ariz	1600	129	128¼	128¼	127½	
61⅞	36⅜	4	Calu & Hecla	1400	42	42¼	43	42	
90¾	78	5	Canada Dry	2600	89½	89	89¼	88¾	
265⅞	218	10	Can Pac	1200	232½	230	231½	231¼	
334½	308	6	Case Thresh	300	319	315	315	320	
43¾	30	2	Cen Aguirre	300	32	31¾	31¾	33⅜	
52½	40½	2	Cen Alloy	2500	47	46¾	47	46½	
120	88⅝	6	Cerro de P	1600	98¾	97⅝	98¾	97¾	
28⅝	16½	..	Cert-Teed	200	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
104½	78½	3	Ches Corp	2600	101	98	101	98	
32¼	23	..	Ches & O rts	2500	33	32	33	32	
231⅝	195	10	Ches & Ohio	2800	233½	231	233½	231	
19¾	8	..	Chi & Alton	300	8½	8½	8½	8½	
25¾	11	..	Chi & Alt pf	500	12¼	12¼	12¼	12	
43	28	..	Chi & E Ill	600	36	31	36	29	
66⅞	49	..	Chi & E I pf	1400	57½	54	57½	53	
23⅞	12¾	..	Chi Gt West	400	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15½	
63⅜	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	400	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	42¼	
29⅝	27¾	..	Chi H&SP	1100	31¼	31⅛	31¼	31¼	
63⅜	46¼	..	Chi M&SP pf	600	52	51½	51⅝	51½	
94½	80¼	4	Chi & NW	100	88⅜	86¾	88	86½	
39⅝	28¼	..	Chi Pneu	500	36⅜	36	36⅜	36	
139⅞	115	7	Chi RI	800	133	132⅞	133	132½	
36	28⅛	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	30½	30½	30½		
50	37½	3	Chick Cot O	400	39	38½	39		
73⅜	44⅞	2.40	Childs	8400	74⅞	73	74⅜	72¾	
135	66	3	Chrysler	6200	74⅝	73¾	74½	72⅝	
62⅜	49	3.60	City Ice	100	52	52	52	52	
27	19¼	1	City Stores	600	21¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	
72⅜	56	5	Cluett Pbdy	200	59½	59½	59½	59¾	
140	120⅜	4	Coca Cola	500	132¾	132¼	132¾	131⅝	
50	47	3	Coca Cola A	500	47	47	47	47	
72¼	48	..	Collins&A	200	55	54½	55	54¾	
78⅛	56	..	Colo F&I	1100	63¼	62⅜	63	63⅞	
122	101	3	Colo South	100	12	112	112		
80	70¼	4	Colo So 1pf	20	73	73	73		
83⅜	53½	5	Col Gas	42000	86½	84	86½	83¼	
108	103⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	200	107	106¼	107	106½	
58⅝	44	..	Col Gas rts	46200	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
199	121¼	4¶	Col Carbon	1500	195¾	192	195½	192	
88⅜	55½	1.15	Col Graph	39300	65¼	61⅝	64⅞	61⅜	
7⅝	5⅜	..	Col Grap rts	18500	8	6⅞	8	7	
62⅝	43	2	Com Cred	5000	52½	49⅝	52½	49⅜	
195	131½	4¶	Com Inv Tr	2400	188⅝	165¼	168¼	165	
446⅜	225¼	8¶	Com Sol	200	444¾	444¾	444¾	445⅝	
246	174¼	3¶	Comwlth Pw	200	238⅜	238⅜	238⅜	239	
35⅝	19½	2	Congoleum	3400	22⅝	22¼	22½	22⅛	
30⅜	25	2	Con Film pf	300	27¾	26⅝	27	25	
131⅞	95¼	3	Con Gas	26700	132⅝	131	131¼	131⅞	
100⅜	96½	5	Con Gas pf	200	96½	96½	96½	96½	
70⅝	51	6	Con Ry C pf	100	54½	54¼	54½		
6¼	2½	..	Con Textile	1300	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅜	12	1.20	Container A	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
84⅜	47¼	..	Cont Bak A	400	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	82½	
14⅜	8⅛	..	Cont Bak B	2500	13	12⅜	13	12⅜	
108	88½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞		
80¼	60	2½	Cont Can	4400	77⅞	77¼	77⅞	77¼	
79¼	79	2	Cont Ins	100	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	84	
35	20½	..	Cont Motors	1300	35⅛	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	
28⅜	14⅛	.80	Cont Motors pf	6600	16¾	15⅞	16⅜	15⅝	
82¾	51	2¶	Coty	5000	62½	61⅜	62	61¾	
125	85½	1¶	Crosley	1000	94⅜	94	94⅜	94⅜	
103⅞	85	5	Crucible	500	102	101½	102	102¼	
5½	1⅞	..	Cuba Cane	200	2½	2½	2½		
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	100	13½	13½	13½	13¼	
17	11	..	Cub Am S	300	13⅜	13	13	13	
95	60¼	..	Cub Am S pf	10	63¾	63¼	63¾	63¼	
6¾	2	..	Cub Dom S	600	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
67⅞	49¼	4	Cudahy	100	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞		
129	117	6¶	Curtis Pub	100	122	122	122	122⅞	
118	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	100	115½	115½	115½		
173½	135¼	7	Curtiss	900	164	162	162	163	
67	58⅜	3½	Cutler	400	65	64⅞	64⅞	65	
			—D—						
69¼	42⅞	..	Davison	6200	63⅜	61¼	63⅜	61⅜	
128	116	7	Deere pf	60	118	116¾	116¾	119½	
207½	182	9	Del & Hud	400	199⅜	199	199	198	
133¼	120¼	6¶	Del Lac & W	200	122½	122¼	122¼	122½	
290¼	224	8	Det Edison	1700	294	286	293	288	
64⅞	43½	2¶	Devoe & R A	400	51⅞	51½	51½	52	
164	130	8	Diamond M	10	141	141	141	140¾	
53⅞	40	3	Dom Stores	10100	53½	50⅞	53½	50⅝	
198½	155⅜	4	Dupond	1700	185	184¼	185	182¾	
119	115⅜	6	Dupont deb	100	115¾	115¾	115¾		
11½	5	..	Durham Hos	50	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞		
			—E—						
194½	168	8¶	East Kodak	400	181⅝	181	181½	181½	
128	125⅜	6	East Kod pf	20	126¾	126¼	126¾	126¾	
76⅝	56	3	Eaton Axle	4700	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	66	
39⅝	26½	2½	Elitingon	400	28	27½	27½	28	
172	126⅜	4¶	Elec Auto Lt	3400	166½	162¾	166½	163	
18⅜	11½	..	Elec Boat	400	13½	13⅜	13½	13⅞	
81¼	43⅛	1	Elec P&L	17700	81½	79⅜	80⅞	80	
109¾	103	7	Elec P&L pf	500	105	105	105	105	
92⅞	77	5	Elec Auto Lit	5200	84¾	84⅜	83⅞	84½	
62	47	1½	Eng P S	5200	61⅜	61	61½	61⅜	
100	90	5	Eng PS 6 pf	3000	99¼	98½	98	99¼	
41	31½	2	Equit Bld	200	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	39⅞	
81¾	64	..	Erie	5100	81⅜	79⅜	80	81	
66	57	..	Erie 1 pf	2500	65½	65¼	65¼	65	
63⅜	56	..	Erie 2 pf	200	65½	63	63½	63	
54	44½	4	Eureka Vac	100	51	51	51	51¼	
73⅜	55	2½¶	Evans Auto L	1400	161⅞	159¾	161⅜	160	
			—F—						
51⅜	40⅜	3	Fairb Morse	1500	47¼	44½	47¼	43⅞	
310	215	..	Fed M&S	100	240	240	240		
22⅜	13⅜	.80	Fed Motor T	300	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	
74⅞	62	1½	First Nat St	300	68¼	67⅜	68¼	67½	
91⅝	75⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝	
87⅜	65¼	3¶	Fleischman	12800	83⅞	82⅜	82⅝	82¾	
54	46	..	Flosheim S	100	46	46	46	46	
73⅜	57¼	2¶	Folansbee B	700	65	64	65	65¼	
69⅝	44	..	Foundation	200	51	50½	50½	52	
101	80¾	4	Fox A	1200	89¼	87⅛	88¾	88¼	
84⅞	37⅜	4	Freeport Tx	1600	48	47¾	47⅞	47½	
			—G—						
33⅞	20	..	Gabriel A	400	26½	25⅜	26½	25⅞	
25	10½	..	Gardner M	1100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	
102	81	4¶	Gen Am Tk	2300	95⅞	94	95¼	93⅝	
87⅜	61	..	Gen Asphalt	600	62	61⅜	62	81⅝	
69⅜	55½	2	Gen Bronze	400	64½	63⅞	63⅞	65¼	
61	37½	..	Gen Cable	100	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	42	
120½	81	4	Gen Cable A	2000	94¼	90	94¼	90	
32¼	21⅝	4¶	Gen Elec	5400	324⅞	323	324⅝	324	
11⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
90	70	1½¶	Gen G&E A	100	80⅜	80½	80⅜		
89¼	67⅝	3	Gen Mills	1500	71½	71	71½	71¾	

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June 29	June 28
100	95	6	Gen Mills pf	100	94	94	94		
91⅝	68⅜	3	Gen Motors	14600	75¼	74⅜	75	75	
126½	122⅞	7	Gen Mot 7%	100	123½	123⅜	123½	123⅜	
41	22	2	Gen O Ad ct	1800	34⅜	33	34⅛	33⅜	
			Gen Pub Ser	5400	64	58⅜	60	58⅜	
119½	93½	5	Gen Ry Sig	3900	118½	117½	117⅝	116½	
86⅛	68	3¶	Gen Refrac	1200	78⅞	77½	78¼	79	
126⅝	101	5	Gillette	100	108½	108½	108½	109¼	
61	26⅞	1½	Glidden	2200	61⅝	60¼	61⅜	60⅛	
66	44	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1300	47	46	46	47	
82	55½	2½	Gold Dust	4500	61¼	60⅛	61½	60⅜	
168⅝	73	4	Goodrich	1200	81⅝	80⅝	81½	79½	
115½	111	7	Goodrich pf	1200	112½	112½	112½		
154½	112	5	Goodyear	14800	128¾	124¼	128⅝	124⅛	
104⅞	101	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	101¼	101¼	101¼		
69	40⅝	2½	Gotham Hos	200	43	42½	43	42	
11	9	..	Gould Cp	100	11	11	11		
54	25	..	Graham-P	2800	32¼	21¾	31¼	21½	
102⅞	62¼	7	Granby	300	79¼	77⅜	79¼	77¼	
32⅞	20¼	..	Grand Union	200	25⅜	24½	24⅝	25⅜	
46⅝	33⅜	3	Granite City	500	45⅜	45	45	45½	
144⅜	114⅛	1	Grant (WT)	100	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	122	
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WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Seasonal Influences on Trade Moderate in United States —Foreign Reports

That the summer months will see a moderate seasonal recession in industry in the United States is expected. Warm weather has resulted in slight declines in steel production during the last week while automobile output of the last few months, being about 50 per cent ahead of the corresponding period last year, has resulted recently in curtailment of operations by many companies. Retail and wholesale trade however seems to be on a higher level than at this time last year.

Improvement in credit conditions during the last few weeks has been noted. Declines in rates on call and time loans and a lower tendency for commercial paper have reflected a more comfortable situation. Liquidation in stock markets, with resultant decreases in brokers' loans, the increase in bills bought by the Federal Reserve Banks and gains in the volume of government securities held by them, as well as imports of gold amounting to $170,000,000, are factors contributing to an easier money market.

The key to the money situation, according to the New England letter of the First National Bank of Boston, lies in available reserves. The letter points out that borrowings by member banks of the Federal Reserve System amount to about 40 per cent of reserves at present, this ratio being substantially the same as that of 1923, and in sharp contrast to that of 1920, when borrowings were 160 per cent of reserves.

Textile Curtailment Expected

Developments in the textile industry, as revealed in latest reports, probably will result in stricter curtailment of production during the summer months. Output has been running ahead of sales for some time. The market last week displayed an active tone, however, and prices were well maintained.

Volume of money turnover during the week ended June 22, as indicated in check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, was greater than in either the preceding week or the like week of 1928. The general level of wholesale prices advanced over the previous week but was slightly lower than last year. Latest reports on car loadings indicate a substantial gain in the distribution of merchandise as compared with the corresponding date last year.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $11,925,318,000, a gain of 13.5 per cent, as compared with those of the similar period in 1928.

Financing by bonds this week totaled $85,046,000, as compared with $136,851,000 last week and $117,646,000 in the corresponding week a year ago.

AUSTRALIA—Quietness in trade circles generally has prevailed in Australia. Labor disputes and lack of business confidence have hindered activity, according to cable reports to the United States Commerce Department. Curtailment in construction activities is noted, and the real estate market is dull. Stocks of merchandise have been increased by the continuation of heavy importing and cut-price sales are being held to move goods. Although there is reported a sufficiency of credit, collections are rather slow.

ARGENTINA—The outlook for trade and industry in Argentina during the next few months is being regarded with some doubt. Business remains quiet. Sound economic conditions are felt to exist there, however, and improvement in business is looked for toward the end of the year.

COLOMBIA—Trade conditions in Colombia are reported as unfavorable. Indications of depression are seen in declining imports, lower registration of automobiles, and smaller purchasing of textiles, foodstuffs and metal goods.

ITALY—Satisfaction is expressed in Italy over the progress of industry. Recent reports on the General Fascist Confederation of Italian Industries show that this organization embraces practically 87 per cent of Italy's industrial activities, having grown to a membership of 71,490 business firms employing 2,075,849 persons.

Leading Stock Markets

INDIA—Unsatisfactory conditions are reported for business in India. Bank clearings have been lower than they were expected to be, and customs also have fallen short of the level anticipated. The strike in Bombay cotton mills continues, but numerous conferences are reported as taking place between mill owners and the workers.

The show of confidence characterizing last week's trading on the New York Stock Exchange continued this week. Call money loaned at 10 per cent, but expectations of easier rates were encouraged by a more comfortable tone on long term credit. Acceptance rates were lowered one-eighth of 1 per cent Friday. A substantial increase in brokers' loans appeared to be unheeded by operators. Utilities and chemicals featured, with rail issues in fairly good demand.

In a dull opening for the week on the London Stock Exchange, uneasiness was manifested. Anglo-American shares, however, moved upward. Dullness was increased toward the end of the week by news of withdrawals of gold from London.

Another slump in quotations featured the Paris Bourse Monday, when a wave of selling found buyers scarce. Practically the whole market was affected, rentes being an exception and remaining steady. Firmness developed later in the week, but trading lagged.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: It would seem likely that the market's technical position will have been sufficiently weakened to permit a rather substantial reaction in the near future, possibly around the middle of the coming week. If this develops we would utilize it to expand a long position.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The technical position of farming equipment stocks was undoubtedly strengthened by the recovery in wheat and the planning of $500,000,000 of credit for the farmers. This group could well move further upward in view of the 30 to 40 per cent increase in this type of business this year.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Marketwise, the outstanding feature has been the highly selective nature of speculations. While levels have just made a new high figure, one can point to many issues lower than they were the first of the year. So far as one can judge the future by the past, we should say that this would continue to be the market's most pronounced feature.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: We look for the strength in the public utility stocks to continue into the first part of next week, accompanied by advances in some of the leading investment railroads. After two or three more days of the advance we would look for the development of another sizeable reaction. Motor stocks and most of the independent petroleum stocks appear to be trending downward, and should resume their decline when the market loses its present leadership.

OMIT MORTGAGE DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK—American Bond & Mortgage Company has omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred due at this time.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ah & Straus 5½s '42	112	109½
Adams Ex col 4s '48	86	86
Ajax Rubber 8s '28	95⅞	95⅛
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	81	81
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	98½	98⅛
Alleghany 5½s '49	100½	99⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	101	100
Am I G Chem 5½s ct	102½	102
Am Lee 5s	91	91
Am Int 5½s '49	108⅝	107
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	100⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅜	102⅜
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	98⅞	98⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	102⅛	101⅞
Am T & T sf 5s '60	102⅝	102⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105⅛	105
Am Type F cv 4½s '29 wi	147½	143⅜
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	96½	96½
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	53⅝	53
Anaconda Cop 5s '53	104⅝	104⅝
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	180½	176
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88⅛	88⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '42	88⅜	88
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	90	88⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91	89⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	121	127½
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	85⅜	85⅜
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	85	85
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	83	83
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	90¼	90⅛
B&O cv 4½s '33	97	96⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	100	100
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102½	102⅜
B&O 5s series D	100½	100⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	108	108
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102⅝	102⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104½	104½
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	98	97⅞
Beth Steel con 5½s '52	102⅝	102⅛
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	103⅜	102
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34, 65	65	65
Boston & Maine 5s '67	94½	94⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102	102
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	99⅞	99⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93¼	93¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	84	84
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99	98⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '20	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92⅜	92⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	91¾	91½
Can North deb 6½s '46	114	113⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	82½	81½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	95½	93½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	89½	89½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99⅞	99⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98¼	98
Ches O cv 4½s '30	99	99
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95⅝	95⅝
Chi & Alton 3½s ct dp '50	66¾	66⅛
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	102¼	102¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	79	78⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	66	66
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	71⅞	71½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	90⅝	90⅝
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	106⅝	106⅝
Chi & Nw 7s '30	101⅛	101⅛
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	86	86
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	93¼	93⅛
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	101	101
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	84⅜	84⅜
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102¼	101⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	94½	94½
Cin Ind St L&C 4s	96	96
Clev CC&StL 4s Cair div '39	92	91
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	104½	104½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	103	103
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	105⅞	105⅞
Colo Industrial 5s '34	94	93½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s May	98¾	98⅞
Colum Gas & Elec 5s Apr	98¼	98¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s	95	94½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	104⅝	104⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	104⅞	104⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s	99½	99½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	60	60
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	61¾	61¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	80⅞	80⅞
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100	99¾
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	97⅝	97⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92	92
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102	102
Del & Hudson 7s '30	102¼	102¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	97	97
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89⅝	89⅝
Den & RG Wn 5s '78	88¼	88¼
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	92	92⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105½	105½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100½	100½
Duke-P Power 6s '66	102⅜	102⅜
Dul M Nor 5s	100⅝	100⅝
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97¼	97
East Tenn Va G div 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Erie 1st con 4s '96	82	81½
Erie cv 4s A '53	80½	80½
Erie gen 4s '96	76	76
Erie 5s '67	94⅜	94
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	95	95
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	98½	98½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	69	68¼
Gannet 6s	87	87
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100⅝	100½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	92	91½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	76	76
Great Northern 4½s '76 O	94¼	94¼
Great Northern 5s '73	101½	101½
Great Northern 5½s '52	103⅞	103⅞
Great Northern 7s '36	108⅝	108
Havan Elec deb 5½s '51	65⅜	63⅜
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	94½	94½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	75⅝	75½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76½	76¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	89¼	89
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Ill Bell Tel 5s '56	102¼	102¼
Ill Cen 4½s '66	96	95½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s war	100½	100½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97	96¾
Ind Limestone 5s '46	90	90
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90¼	90¼
Inspiration Con 5½s '31	101¾	101¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95⅜	95¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	65¼	65¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93½	93
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	102¼	102¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Int Paper 6s '55	91	91
Int Rys Cen Am 5½s '47	96⅜	96⅜
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	92⅛	91⅝
Int T&T cv 4s	157	159
Kan City Ft S&Hen 4s '36	92	91¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Kan City Term 4s '60	85⅝	85⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 5s '52	104¼	104¼
Keith 6s '46	91	90⅞
Kreuger T 5s '59 rcts war	98	98
Lack Steel con 5s '5..0	98	98
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	102½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	76⅞	76⅝
Lanston 6s '54 wi	99	98
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85	84
Lehigh Val Term 5s	103¼	103¼
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	103	102
Loew's Inc 6s '41	105¾	105¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97¼	95¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100½	100½
L&N 7s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	91	91
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	56½	56
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88	87⅝
McCrory 5½s '41	96	96
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99½	99½
Miss River con	90	88½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99¼	99
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	22⅜	22⅛
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	95⅝	94½
Min St U & SSM 6½s '31	99½	99½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	83⅝	83⅜
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104½	104½
Mo Pac 1st gen 4s '75	71⅞	71⅞
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97½	96⅞
Mo Pac 5s G '78	96½	96½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	114⅜	113½
Murray Body 6½s '34	99¼	99¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97	96⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	43½	43
N E T & T 4½s B '61	97½	97½
N E T & T 5s '52	102	102
N E Ry 5s	95	95
N O Terminal 4s '53	86	86
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	76½	76
NYC&HR con 4s '98	84¾	84¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95	95
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	86	85½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105	105
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	100⅝	100½
N YDock 5s	80½	80½
N Y Edison 5s '44	102	102
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113½	113¼
N YNH&H cv deb 3½s '56	90	90
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	76	76
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104½	104½
NY NH&H 4½s	88¼	88
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	64⅜	64⅜
NY NH&H 6s cv	128½	127
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	76	76
NY State Rly 6½s B '62	48	48
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	104⅞	104
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99	98⅞
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105⅞	105⅝
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101	101
Niag Lock & O P 6s '58	101	101
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99½	99¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s	100⅜	100⅛
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	99¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110⅝	110
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110⅛	110⅛
Ore Shore Line rfg 4s '29	99¼	99⅛
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	85	85
Otis Steel 6s '41	101¼	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	99⅝
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99	99
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	99⅜	99⅜
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102⅝	102⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	107	107
Park-Lex Isehld 6½s '53	82½	82½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98⅛	98⅛
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	70½	70½
Penn R R 4s '21	97½	97½
Penn R R con 4½s '60	98	98
Penn R R 4½s '65	95¼	95
Penn R R 5s '64	103	102
Penn R R gen 5s '68	103½	103½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	107⅞	107⅞
Penn R R col 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Penn R R 4½ss	96	95½
Pere Marq 5s '56	101⅞	101½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88⅛	88⅛
Phil Co 5s '67	97⅞	97⅝
Phil & Read C & I 5s '37	82	82
Phil & Read 6s	92⅝	92½
Postal Tel Cable 5s	93½	93
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97⅝	97⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	92	92
Read rfg 4½s '97	94¼	94¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s ww	93¼	93¼
Rep Bhass 6s	102⅝	103½
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	100⅛	100⅛
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	100½	100½
Rio G & W col 4s '45	82⅝	80⅝
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107	107
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94⅝	94⅝
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	98⅝	98⅝
St L & S F 4s A '50	84⅜	84½
St L & S F 4½s '78	87⅛	86⅝
St L S W 1st 4s '89	82⅝	82⅝
St L S W con 4s '32	95	95
St L S W 1st 5s '52	95⅞	95⅞
Seabd A L gold 4s '50	64	64
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	65	65
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	42⅝	42
Seabd A L con 6s '45	71	71
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '25	62½	62½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '41	96⅜	96⅜
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93⅝	93⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	94⅜	94
Rhubert Theater 6s '42	77⅜	77⅜
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99¼	99
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '27	101⅛	101⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94⅞	94½
So Bell Te & Tel 5s '41	100⅛	100⅛
So Pacific col 4s '49	90½	90⅜
So Pacific rfg 4s '56	89⅞	89⅞
So Pacific 4½s ww	92½	92⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	85¼	84⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	104⅝	104½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117⅛	117⅛
Stand Milling 5s '30	98¼	98¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	100⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	95
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	95⅝	95½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104⅞	104
Ter RR Asso Stl 5s	100¼	100¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	100⅝	100⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	97	96⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	57¾	57¼
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	98⅝	98⅝
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	85⅛	85⅛
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	97	97
Union El & P rfg 5s '32	98½	98½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '54	100¾	100¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92¼	92¼
U S Rubber 7½s '30	101	100⅞
U S Rubber 5s '47	89	88⅜
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	91⅝	91⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97	97
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	105½	103
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108⅜	108⅜
Util Lt & Pow 5½s	96⅝	96
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	50⅛	50
Va Ry 5s '62	101	101
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100	100
Walworth 6½s ww	100	99
Walworth 6s '45	89	89
Walworth 6½s '35 xw	85	85
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	70	70
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100½	100½
West Shore 4s 2361	84	84
West Chester Lt 5s	101	101
Western Electric 5s '44	101½	101½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98⅜	98⅜
Western Y & Pa 5s '37	100	100
Western Pac 5s A '46	99	99
Western Un 5s '51	101	101
Western Un col 5s '38	100⅜	100⅛
Wheeling Steel 4½s	85¼	85
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100	99⅝
Wickwire Sp 7s cv ct	41	41
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	43½	42½
Youngstown 5s	100	99⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	76⅞	76⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	J'ne29	J'ne28
3½s '47	96.10	96.12	96.10	96.12	96.10
1st 4¼s '47	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.1	99.
4th 4¼s '28	99.10	99.13	99.10	99.13	99.10
4th 4¼s rg	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.7
US 3⅛s	106.101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	....
US 4s '54..104.		104.	104.	104.	104.29
US 4¼s'52..107.18		107.18	107.18	107.18	107.21

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Akershus 5s	87½	87½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	95	95
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	88	88
Antioquia 7s A '45	91	91
Antioquia 7s B '45	91¼	91
Antwerp 5s	91	90
Argentine 5½s '62	95	94½
Argentine Gov 6s June '9..	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59..	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60..	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅝	99
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61..	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61..	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A....	99¾	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B....	99¼	99
Agri Mtg Bk 6s '48	80	80
Australia 4½s '57	86⅛	86⅛
Australia 5s '55	95	94¾
Australia 5s '57	94½	94½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103	103
Aus Hydro 6½s of	85¼	84⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97⅞	97⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104⅝	104⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅝	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105½	105½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114½	114½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109	109
Berlin 6s '58	89	89
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	92	92
Bolivia 7s ct	85	85
Bogota (City) 8s '45	102⅞	102⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	86½	86
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	100½	100½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99⅞	99½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	97⅝	97⅝
Brazil 6½s '26	91¾	90⅞
Brazil 6½s '27	91	90⅞
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	104	104
Brisbane 5s '57	89⅝	89⅝
Brisbane 5s '58	88½	88½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	93¼	92⅝
Buenos Aires 5½s '55	100	99½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	86	86
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	103⅜	103⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	100⅞	100⅞
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	99⅜	99¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	93¼	93
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	92¼	92
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96½	96
Chile (Rep) 6½s '61..	99	98¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92¼	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	92½	92
Chile (Rep) 6s Sept '61	92¼	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '62 rct	92	92
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51..	34	34
Colombia 6s Jan '61	83	83
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	92⅞	92⅞
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	88	87⅞
Colombia 6s Oct '61	83	82¾
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	88	88
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	95	95
Con Agr 8s rcts	84¼	84
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	94¾	94⅜
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	100½	100½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	94⅜	94⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99½	99½
Cundi 6½s	81½	81½
Denmark 4½s '62	78¾	78¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109½	109½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	96½	96½
Denmark 5½s	99½	99½
Est R R Co 7s '64	103	102⅞
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	93½	92⅞
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	95½	95½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99⅞	99⅞
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104½	104½
French Nat 8S 7s '49	101⅝	101⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	108⅜	108⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113⅜	113⅜
Germ 7s '49	108⅜	108⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	85⅞	85⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84½	83⅞
Germ G E 6s '48	91	91
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	96	96
Greek 6s '68	84¾	84¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98½	98½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	100
Hungary Mun 7s '46	90¼	90¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93½	93⅜
Italy (King) 7s '51	95¼	95
Jan (Con Pwr 6½s '50	92	92
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92¾	92¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100½	100
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99⅞	99⅜
Meridionale El 7s '57	97⅝	97⅝
Mex (Rep) 5s assented '45	28¾	28¾
Mex 4s small A '04	18	18
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88⅜	88
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97¾	97¼
Norway Hydro 5½s ct	87⅞	88⅞
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	105¼	105¼
New So Wales 5s '57	91½	91
New So Wales 5s '58	91⅜	91
Nord Rys 6½s '50	100½	100½
Norway 5½s '65	99½	99½
Norway (King) 6s '43	101⅜	101⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	101⅞
Nuremberg 6s '52	86½	86
Oriental Dev Ltd 5½s ct	86⅝	85⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	93⅝	93⅝
Oslo Gas 5s	88¼	88¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	100	99¾
Panama (Rep) 5s	97½	97½
Paris-Orleans 5½s	95⅞	95½
Peru 6s '61	83⅛	83
Peru 6s '60	83½	83½
Poland 6s '40	78⅝	77⅞
Poland 7s '47	85½	85⅞
Poland 8s '50	96	95⅝
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	106¼	106¼
Rhine Main 7s '50	101¾	101¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89½	89½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	105	105
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96¼	96
Rhine West '53 ww	92⅞	92⅜
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	91½	91½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	92½	92
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	105	105
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	105¼	105¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s	87½	87½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89¾	89½
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '49	96¼	97¾
Sao Paulo (Rs) 7s '56	99	99
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	94	94
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	108	108
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	103¼	103¼
Sao Paulo (State) 6s	86¼	86¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96⅞	96⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s	75⅝	75⅝
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106⅜	106⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89½	89½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	89½	89¼
Silesia Elc 6s	76	75¼
Siemens 6½s ct '51	105¼	105¼
Siemens 7s '35	102⅜	102⅜
Sweden (King) 6s '39	102¼	102¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108¼	107⅞
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	75¼	75¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89½	89½
Trondhiem 5½s '57	92¼	92¼
Tyrol 7½s '55	98½	98½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102⅝	102¼

	High	Low
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	88	87
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96⅝	96⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	105⅝	105⅝
Vesuviana El 8s	82⅝	82½
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	92½	92½

International Telephone World-Wide Organization

Shows Remarkable Expansion in 8 Years—Big Gain in Earnings—Growth Continuing

By G. R. ERICSON

Romance appears to be inherent in the rise and development of some companies. This statement seems to be

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CUBS WIN AGAIN OVER CARDINALS

Chicago's Ability to Down Champions Means Much to It in Pennant Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	37	22	.617
Pittsburgh	28	24	.614
New York	26	27	.571
St. Louis	26	28	.563
Brooklyn	28	35	.444
Philadelphia	26	37	.413
Boston	26	38	.406
Cincinnati	23	38	.377

RESULTS JUNE 28

Cincinnati 10, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 5.
Boston at Brooklyn (rain).
Philadelphia at New York (rain).

The inability of the St. Louis National League champions to defeat the Chicago Cubs consistently this season may cost them the 1929 pennant. At least unless the Cardinals take far more than their share of the remaining nine games with the Cubs, their chances of repeating their 1928 victory will be very remote.

In winning their second straight game over the Cardinals, June 28, the Chicago Cubs not only wrested the league lead away from the Pittsburgh Pirates but marked up their ninth victory out of 13 starts against the champions. Had the Cardinals secured even seven of the 13 games, they would now be in the thick of the struggle for the top instead of in fourth place, a position they took June 28 for the first time this season, giving the Giants complete possession of third place.

Cubs Spurt to Front

However, it is of the Cubs that fans are talking today. Almost unnoticed they spurted from third place to the lead, as most of the attention had been concentrated upon the St. Louis-Pittsburgh struggle for first place. The Cubs have been playing consistent baseball all this month, winning 15 and losing nine. Malone's victory June 28 was his fourth over the Cardinals in as many starts, although his opponents hit him harder than usual and scored more runs off him than in any previous contest. He and Bush, who has won three games over the Cardinals without a defeat, have been the chief factors in their losses to the Cubs.

Hornsby's hitting is on the increase. Since this star is now tied with John P. Wagner, having won seven National League batting titles each, Hornsby's efforts to be the first to win eight are being watched with interest and his steady climb toward the top is not without a thrill. In the second inning Hornsby hit his thirteenth home run of the season with a man on base, his third in three successive games. His record for the last five games is nine hits in 15 turns at bat, an average of .600. Wilson hit his nineteenth in the same inning, and with other Cubs hitting in that inning, the visitors scored seven runs. The four pitchers of the Cardinals whose names begin with H worked in the box, Haines starting, and Haid, Hallahan and Holland following in order. Haines had won nine games and was after his tenth, but the big second inning was too much for him.

Lucas Downs Pirates Again

Brame, who held Cincinnati to six hits a week or so ago and lost 2 to 1, tried his hand again in pitching against the Reds but this time he was positively ineffective after the third inning, and in the fifth a five-run rally forced him to retire.

Lucas, the only consistently dependable pitcher the Reds have this year, won his third straight game and his ninth of the season. When it is considered that the Reds have won only 23 games and Lucas has won nine of them, almost one-half, his fine work is accentuated. He would have had a shutout June 28 if Paul Waner and Traynor had not caught two of his pitches to knock them over the fence in the eighth inning. Lucas has beaten Pittsburgh three times this year holding them to four hits and six hits in two previous starts and allowing H on June 28. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati ..	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	1	2	10	15	0
Pittsburgh ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	11	0

Batteries—Lucas and Gooch; Brame, Petty, French and Hargreaves. Losing pitcher—Brame. Time—1h. 45m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	9	0
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	5	11	1

Batteries—Malone and Schulte; Haines, Haid, Hallahan, Holland and J. Wilson. Losing pitcher—Haine. Time—2h. 8m.

Merion Cricket Club Gets Amateur in 1930

By the Associated Press

Mamaroneck, N. Y.

THE United States Golf Association has announced that the 1930 amateur championship has been awarded to the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and that the women's championship for the same year will be played over the links of the Country Club, Buffalo, N. Y. The open championship will be played at the Interlachen Golf Club, Hopkins, Minn.

The dates will be announced later.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	44	19	.698
Minneapolis	42	24	.636
St. Paul	40	28	.588
Indianapolis	34	33	.507
Louisville	29	35	.453
Columbus	26	42	.382
Milwaukee	24	40	.375
Toledo	21	41	.339

RESULTS JUNE 28

Columbus 9, Louisville 7.
Minneapolis 4, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 2, St. Paul 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	43	27	.614
Reading	34	30	.531
Baltimore	36	32	.529
Montreal	37	34	.521
Newark	35	33	.515
Toronto	36	36	.500
Buffalo	31	38	.449
Jersey City	22	44	.333

RESULTS JUNE 28

Rochester 5, Buffalo 4.
Reading at Newark (rain).
Baltimore at Jersey City (rain).

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Mission	59	31	.656
San Francisco	56	38	.596
Oakland	54	40	.574
Hollywood	45	45	.500
Los Angeles	45	48	.484
Sacramento	45	50	.474
Seattle	32	56	.364
Portland	31	59	.344

RESULTS JUNE 28

Mission 3, Hollywood 2.
Los Angeles 18, San Francisco 5.
Portland 8, Oakland 7.
Sacramento 8, Seattle 3.

Early Starters in Open Golf Enjoy Superior Advantages

Players Hampered by Rain in the Afternoon—Eugene Sarazen and A. R. Espinosa Tie for First Place With Scores of 142

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—The early starters enjoyed superior advantages in the second round of the medal play for the United States open golf championship at the Winged Foot links, here June 28, as all the players who were scheduled to begin after the first two hours, were compelled to play through a strong wind that constantly increased and finally were almost swamped by a rainstorm that swept over the links just after Robert T. Jones Jr., the leader as the result of the first day's play, was starting his round.

As a result of this advantage, Eugene Sarazen, who was the first to start for the day, and A. R. Espinosa, who was among the early contestants also, are tied for first place as the two final rounds start, with scores of 142 each, Sarazen having made his second round in 71, less than par, while Espinosa took the exact par figures, 72, for his total. Jones, fighting his way through wind and rain, nevertheless turned in a good 75, and is now in third place, tied with Densmore Shute, a former amateur, who has just turned to professional work. Shute also made 71 in his second round, following a 73 on Thursday.

But the star performance of the day was by another amateur, George Von Elm of the Tam O'Shanter Club, Orchard Lake, Mich., who made the round in 70, though the rain and wind began to hinder his play toward the end of the round. This brought him into ninth place, from far down in the qualifying group as the result of his 79 on the first day.

Thomas D. Armour, playing among the last to start, while hampered by the rain at the start, and by the wet, sodden greens after its conclusion, took fifth place, with another 71 score, for a total of 145, while Leonard H. Diegel, continuing to display the new-found steadiness that he showed on Thursday, repeated his 74 total of that day in spite of the storm, which caught him before he had gone more than five holes, and tied with Leonard B. Schutte, the last player to finish, who did not start until after the hardest rain, and completed the course in 75, two over his Thursday score.

John J. Farrell, the 1928 champion, will not be able to play in the two remaining rounds, having failed to qualify among the first 60, and ties as the result of the continued difficulties in which he found himself Friday, following his irregular play on the first round. His tee shooting was wild, and his putting weak also. He needed 83 for the round which, added to his 94 on the first day, placed him eight over the qualifying figure, which was 159.

One of his fellow members of the American Ryder Cup team, Edward Dudley, was also left outside the list, but A. A. Watrous, another member, after being on the ragged edge all day, managed to get into the final rounds when his 159 total was included among the 60 and ties, which survived. There were 58 lower lower scores, but the two vacant places took care of his as well as Frank Ball, the professional from Atlanta, who came up with Jones as his coach and playing partner, and Harry Cooper, the winner at Shawnee last week.

Walter C. Hagen, British open champion, and twice winner of this title also, tied for thirty-ninth place with a lot of others, 15 strokes behind the leaders. Joseph H. Kirkwood, the trick-shot player is in the same group, with scores of 157. The scores:

Player and Home	Days 1st	36 2d holes
A. R. Espinosa, Glencoe, Ill..	70	72—142
Eugene Sarazen, Flushing, N. Y.	71	71—142
*R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, Ga.	69	75—144
Densmore Shute, Worthington, O.	73	71—144
T. D. Armour, Detroit, Mich.	74	71—145
L. H. Diegel, Los Calientes, Mexico	74	74—148
L. B. Schmutte, Lima, O.	73	75—148
*George Von Elm, Tam O'Shanter, Mich.	79	70—149
Peter O'Hara, Verona, Pa.	74	76—150
W. H. Cox, Brooklyn, N. Y.	74	76—150
Craig Wood, Bloomfield, N. J.	79	71—150
Charles Hilgendorf, Grosse Point, Mich.	72	79—151
Henry Ciuci, Stratford, Conn.	78	74—152
G. M. Christ, Rochester, N. Y.	78	74—152
W. J. Hunter, Montebello, Calif.	76	77—153
Horton Smith, Joplin, Mo.	76	77—153
Jack Forrester, Oradell, N. J.	77	76—153
G. B. Smith, Moorestown, N. J.	77	77—154
Daniel Williams, Westfield, N. J.	78	76—154
Jack Sabol, White Plains, N. Y.	76	78—154
J. E. Rogers, Denver, Colo.	78	76—154
P. O. Hart, Wheeling, W. Va.	76	78—154
Emmet French, Southern Pines, N. C.	76	78—154
Lawrence Nabholtz, Houston,	74	81—155
*John Goodman, Omaha, Neb.	75	80—155
*Geo. Dawson, Glen Oaks, Ill.	75	80—155
Wm. Burke, Westport, N. Y.	75	80—155
A. H. Andrews, Davenport, Ia.	76	79—155
Sonny Rouse, unattached	76	79—155
Macdonald Smith, Great Neck, N. Y.	77	78—155
Emerick Kocsis, Pontiac, Mich.	79	76—155
Ed. Longworth, Ft. Worth, Tex.	74	82—156
R. A. Cruickshank, Purchase, N. Y.	75	81—156
*C. C. Clare, Race Brook, Conn.	76	80—156
James Thomson, Knoxville, Tenn.	77	79—156
J. M. Barnes, Pelham, N. Y.	78	78—156
Harry Hampton, Chicago, Ill.	78	78—156
Walter Murray, Gary, Ind.	78	78—156
J. H. Kirkwood, unattached	75	82—157
M. B. Miller, Norwich, Conn.	75	82—157
W. C. Hagen, New York	76	81—157
C. W. Gamber, Pontiac, Mich.	76	81—157
John Burke, Houston, Tex.	77	80—157
Louis Chiapetta, Hartford, Conn.	78	79—157
*R. R. Mackenzie, Columbia, Md.	78	79—157
John Lees, Haddonfield, N. J.	79	78—157
T. J. Harmon Jr., Montclair, N. J.	79	78—157
W. F. Macfarlane, Tuckahoe, N. Y.	79	78—157
Felix Serafin, Clarks Summit, Pa.	82	75—157
Jack White, Scotland	72	86—158
Frederick Baroni, Pittsburgh, Pa.	77	81—158
Neil Christian, Portland, Ore.	77	81—158
Charles MacAndrew, Laconia, N. H.	78	80—158
John Golden, Paterson, N. J.	79	79—158
William Leach, Overbrook, Pa.	79	79—158
Arthur Ham, Brighton, Mich.	79	79—158
Albert Alcroft, Cincinnati, O.	80	78—158
W. J. Melhorn, White Plains, N. Y.	81	77—158
Frank Ball, Atlanta, Ga.	78	81—159
Harry Cooper, Buffalo, N. Y.	78	81—159
Thomas Boyd, Stapleton, N. Y.	79	80—159
Rocky Rich, Flushing, N. Y.	80	79—159
Thomas Hughes, unattached	80	79—159
A. A. Watrous, Northville, Mich.	80	79—159
James Foulis, Dyer, Ind.	81	78—159
William Klein, East Williston, N. Y.	81	78—159
Thomas Rakiets, Girard, O.	83	76—159
G. E. Griffin, Roxborough, Pa.	77	83—160
Gilbert Nichols, Great Neck, N. Y.	77	83—160
A. Nordone, Schnectady, N. Y.	82	78—160
G. W. Spencer, Baltimore, Md.	80	80—160
Frank Ball, Atlanta, Ga.	79	81—160
C. W. Hall, Birmingham, Ala.	79	81—160
Richard Grout, Okmulgee, Okla.	80	80—160
Jock Hendry, St. Paul, Minn.	80	80—160
Chester Beer, Bakersfield, Cal.	77	83—160
Clem Wiecham, Portsmouth, O.	82	78—160
Charles Guest, Los Angeles	76	84—160
Roland Hancock, Lynchburg, Va.	80	80—160
Anthony Manero, Elmsford, N. Y.	81	79—160
*H. R. Johnston, White Bear Yacht Club, Minn.	79	81—160
*E. R. Held, New York	77	84—161
W. L. Frothingham, New York	81	80—161
T. L. Kerrigan, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	80	81—161
J. F. Hutchinson, Golf, Ill.	83	78—161
*C. R. Somerville, London, Canada	79	82—161
Edward Dudley, Wilmington, Del.	80	81—161
*E. H. Driggs Jr., Cherry Valley Club, N. Y.	80	81—161
W. Goggin, San Francisco	80	81—161
*Neil Ransick, Cincinnati, O.	81	81—162
George Heron, Westbury, N. Y.	83	79—162
William Trovinger, Walled Lake, Mich.	84	78—162
Budd Clark, Sioux City, Ia.	79	83—162
William Glancy, Morristown, N. J.	80	82—162
Joseph Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.	78	84—162
James Johnson, Toronto, Can.	81	82—163
*George Voigt, North Hills C. C., N. Y.	79	84—163
*Jack Cummins, Westwood C. C., Cleveland, O.	74	89—163
A. B. Nelson, Yardley, Pa.	83	80—163
Archie Loeffler, San Antonio, Tex.	80	83—163
C. W. Hackney, Northfield, N. J.	83	80—163
E. P. Larkin, Chevy Chase, Md.	84	80—164
Marshal Crichton, Durham, N. C.	84	80—164
Charlie Isaacs Fredericksburg, Va.	79	85—164
Harold Jordon, Piqua, O.	83	81—164
Vincent Elared, West View, Pa.	78	88—166
Anthony Longo, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	78	88—166
F. J. McLeod, Chevy Chase, Md.	82	84—166
Neal McIntyre, Indianapolis, Ind.	82	84—166
E. G. Jacobs, Pittsburgh, Pa.	79	87—166
J. J. Farrell, Mamaroneck, N. Y.	84	83—167
Hayden Newton, Springfield, Mo.	85	82—167
Alex Olson, Sioux City, Ia.	83	86—169
W. R. Dickinson, Northumberland, Pa.	82	87—169
Peter Manning, Bristol, Conn.	82	88—170
William Kidd, Minneapolis, Minn.	82	88—170
*Elmer Voigt, Scarsdale, N. Y.	85	87—172
John Bernardi, Newton Center	83	89—172
Alex Campbell, Dayton, O.	98	86—184
Reginald Miles, Cleveland, O.	82	44 withdrew
W. J. Grego, White Stone, N. Y.	87	45 withdrew
*Emmett Spicer, Knoxville, Tenn.		81 withdrew
William Creany, Larchmont, N. Y.	83	43 withdrew
A. E. MacDonald, Millbrook, N. Y.	84	45 withdrew
Benjamin Richter, St. Louis, Mo.		83 withdrew
J. S. Manion, St. Louis, Mo.		83 withdrew
M. J. Heaney, Springfield, O.		86 withdrew
J. E. Byrne, Kansas City, Mo.		84 withdrew
Richard Lans, Glenwood, Va.		81 withdrew
William Ogg, Worcester, Mass.	81	48 withdrew
David Ogilvie, Cleveland Heights, O.	84	43 withdrew

*Amateur.

AYCOCK WINNER OF GOLF TITLE

Yale Junior Defeats His College Mate in Final Round 5 and 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEAL, N. J.—Thomas J. Aycock Jr. '31S of Yale University is the new champion of the Intercollegiate Golf Association following his victory over his college mate Capt.-elect Marshall M. Forrest '30 in the final round of the championship tournament on the links of the Hollywood Golf Club, June 28, by 5 and 4. The former champion, Maurice J. McCarthy Jr. '30 of Georgetown University had been eliminated by Aycock in a previous round. The team championship was won by Princeton.

Conditions were against championship play and neither of the players came up to the quality of golf which he had shown in previous matches. Aycock started out with a rush and was 5 up at the end of the first nine holes with a medal card of 38 to 44 for Forrest. Coming home he did not do so well, as he was able to win only one of the nine holes, while his opponent won three, leaving Aycock 3 up.

In the afternoon Forrest won the third and fifth holes to bring the margin back to 1 up; but that was the best he could do as Aycock won the seventh and eighth holes to make him 3 up again as they started out on the last nine holes. The future champion then made it 5 up by winning the tenth and eleventh holes and by halving the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth, he took the title. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE INDIVIDUAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—
Final Round

Thomas J. Aycock Jr. '31S, Yale, defeated Marshall M. Forrest '30, Yale, 5 and 4.

STRONG ENTRY LIST FOR LAKE PLACID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Prospects of a strong list of entrants for the junior and senior lawn tennis tournaments which are to be held by the Lake Placid Club, here in July and August under the sanction of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, are quite bright and it is expected that the competition will be fully up to the standard set in past seasons.

The first of the tournaments will be for juniors beginning July 15, while the seniors will have their first tournament beginning a week later. In August, the juniors will have another tournament beginning the 12th, while the seniors will play from Aug. 26 to 31, inclusive. The chief trophy in the last-named tournament is the Lockhart Cup, which has to be won three times to become the property of any player. Frederic Mercur, the former Lehigh University star, and winner of the Longwood Bowl in 1924, is the present holder of the Lockhart Cup.

HUGHES IS RE-ELECTED

OMAHA, Neb.—J. W. Hughes, Field Club, has been re-elected president of the Transmissippi Golf Association by the directors at their annual meeting.

BROWNS GET GOOD PITCHING

High-Class Box Work Responsible for Their Passing the Champions

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	48	15	.762
St. Louis	39	26	.600
New York	36	26	.581
*Detroit	37	32	.536
Cleveland	30	33	.476
Washington	25	36	.410
Chicago	23	44	.343
Boston	21	47	.309

RESULTS JUNE 28

Boston 5, Washington 2.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 4.
New York at Philadelphia (rain).

With the Philadelphia and New York clubs idle on June 28, the wholehearted attention of baseball fans was riveted upon the rapid progress being made by the St. Louis Browns, who defeated Chicago, 7 to 2, and won their fourth straight game and their eleventh in their last 15, a pace that has just equalled that of the powerful Athletics for the same period.

The secret of the Browns' advance which has enabled them to pass the Yankees and gain a margin of 1½ games over them, is fine pitching. For the first time this month, Crowder, leading pitcher of the league in games won and lost in 1928 with 21 victories and five defeats, showed some of his former greatness in the box against Chicago, allowing only five hits. Crowder has a chance to again win pitching honors with seven victories and eight defeats to his credit but he cannot afford to lose more than one or two more games this season if he expects to do it. However, Manager Daniel P. Howley is anticipating continued good work from him for the remainder of the season as his victory June 28 was a high-class pitching affair.

Browns Good Against West

The Browns have had their greatest success this year against western opposition. They won 11 out of 15 in their first swing against western teams and captured 11 out of 16 in the next. To date in their latest competition in the West they have won seven out of 10. They fared poorly against eastern teams, having won only 10 to 13 defeats.

Miljus, whose first start of the season for Cleveland was against Detroit, when he scored a victory, 8 to 4, in the third game of the season, was given another chance to duplicate his victory and did it, 5 to 4. The Tigers him him hard, however, and lost only on their own errors. He was facing the great Uhle, who was after his eleventh victory and should have had it if effective pitching counted. Uhle allowed only nine hits to 15 by Miljus. The victory for Cleveland enlivened the struggle for fourth place now going on between the two clubs, as it brought Cleveland a little nearer. It was the first start made by Miljus since June 9 and gave him his fourth victory of the season.

Myles Falls in Second Try

Myles Thomas made his second start for Washington since his acquisition from the Yankees and pitched a good game although he lost, 5 to 2. Only four days ago he held the Red Sox to four hits and won, 7 to 1, but Boston hit him more effectively this time, particularly Scarritt, who made a triple and two singles. Myer, who was traded to Washington last spring, hit the hardest for the Senators with three singles. The fielding of both clubs was poor, one of Washington's errors letting in two runs. The score:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	13	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	5	0

Batteries—Crowder and Schang; Adkins, Welland, Blankenship and Berg. Losing pitcher—Adkins. Time—1h. 48m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	1
Detroit	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	15	2

Batteries—Miljus and Myatt; Uhle and Shea. Time—1h. 47m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	x	5	9	2
Washington .	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	3

Batteries—Russell and A. Gaston; Thomas and Tate. Time—1h. 46m.

CALIFORNIA GIRLS WIN DOUBLES TITLE

Capture Intercollegiate Net Honors at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Miss Marjorie K. Gladman '31 of the University of Southern California, first intercollegiate singles champion of the United States, added another title on June 28, when, with her doubles partner, Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank '29 of the University of California at Berkeley, she defeated Miss Margaret G. Palfrey '29 and Miss Frances C. Curtis '30, both of Smith College of Northampton, Mass., in the intercollegiate doubles final on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, 6—3, 6—1.

The honor of taking the first game should go to Miss Curtis on service. The Californians took the next three games on their brilliant forecourt play. After several close rallies the Smith College team won the fifth game.

The sixth game went to Miss Gladman and Miss Cruickshank when Miss Gladman lifted the ball over the net and it fell dead before anyone could reach it. Miss Curtis and Miss Margaret Palfrey, known as Polly Palfrey, won the next game, their last of the set. The visitors then took the next two games without difficulty for the set, 6—3.

The second and third games in the second set went to deuce, but the California team had a lead of 5—0 in games before Miss Palfrey won her service to make the match stand at 5—1. After an exchange of volleys the Misses Gladman and Cruickshank captured the next game and the match. The summary:

WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES
—Final Round

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman '31, University of Southern California, and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank '29, University of California, defeated Miss Margaret G. Palfrey '29 and Miss Frances C. Curtis '30, Smith College, 6—3, 6—1.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	44	24	.647
New Orleans	39	32	.549
Nashville	37	35	.514
Memphis	37	35	.514
Atlanta	36	37	.493
Little Rock	35	39	.473
Mobile	30	40	.429
Chattanooga	26	42	.382

RESULTS JUNE 28

New Orleans 5, Birmingham 2.
Mobile 2, Atlanta 0.
Chattanooga 4, Little Rock 2.
Little Rock 8, Chattanooga 6.
Memphis 5, Nashville 2.
Nashville 3, Memphis 0.

They Serve Their Clubs in Dual Rôles

Left to Right—Wilbert Robinson, Brooklyn Nationals; Emil E. Fuchs, Boston Nationals.

Only President-Managers in Baseball Deny They Will Quit

A student of human nature is holding the managerial reins of the Boston National League Baseball Club and who shall say that Judge Emil E. Fuchs is not filling his position well? What he lacks in managing experience and knowledge of the finer points of baseball he makes up for in his intelligent understanding of and ability to co-operate with the players under him. It is a great experience for him and one of the most interesting experiments ever undergone in baseball.

To have the management of a major-league baseball club thrust upon a man of experience involves that man in a task that is not easy. But to have it thrust upon an inexperienced man who is, at the same time, called upon to carry the duties of president—that gives him a task indeed! The reason that there are so few president-managers in baseball, Wilbert Robinson of Brooklyn being the only other one besides Judge Fuchs, is that the task of carrying the burdens of two offices so widely different in character is one that very few will accept and one which the owners of clubs do not as a rule care to impose upon an official. There is not an oversupply of men such as Fuchs and Robinson in baseball.

Have Qualities In Common

The two president-managers have qualities much in common. They are excellent students of men, hard workers, and active thinkers. Fuchs entered the Wilbert Robinson class under far different circumstances than his predecessor. Manager Robinson had behind him many years of active playing in the professional game when he became manager and then president. Judge Fuchs never played a professional game but he had the courage and what is more, he possessed the qualities which bring out and nourish harmony among the players.

"Hustle, harmony and good pitching I consider the three greatest factors in a successful ball club." Judge Fuchs said. "If I can bring these out in the Braves I know the rest will take care of itself. I think a great many ball games are lost because of poor judgment in picking the right pitcher to start the game. I talk to my men before each game to find out which is best qualified to pitch on that particular day. I asked Siebold recently if he was ready to start and his answer was so enthusiastic that I did not doubt his reply. He shut out Brooklyn that day. I let them pitch when they are ready. That's my theory rather than sticking to a regular procedure."

"But what are these rumors about you quitting as manager? the Judge was asked.

"They are only rumors. Since the club has started to show a winning spirit lately I have reconsidered my decision to find another manager. My associates and the players want me as manager and as long as I can keep the men winning at least half of their games I will stay in there. Of course we hope to do even better than that. I believe in letting the players do some of their own thinking. Welsh, for instance, whom we got back from New York, has not been allowed to use his natural style at bat with the Giants. Here he can bat as he chooses and I think his hitting will improve immensely.

"Yes, it is quite a task handling two offices. But what difference does that make if the club is better for it? I received my education in baseball on the sandlots and in my contacts and observations as president. I have made many mistakes on the baseball bench but I am learning."

Rumors also hinge about the fact that the only other president-manager, Wilbert Robinson, will not be manager after the close of the present season when his contract expries and a new one must be offered him. But what does Manager Robinson say?

Devotes Most Time Managing

"I intend to continue in baseball for a good many years yet," he said. "President-managers are scarce in the majors because they are, as a rule, unsuccessful. There was Clark Griffith and Branch Rickey, president-managers, but they did not make startling records as such. My duties as president do not confine me much. All they require is the signing of a few checks, so I devote most of my attention to managing. And believe me, if we had not lost so many men from our lineup this year, you can mark my words, we would be giving those first division clubs a good run. Vance, Elliott and McWeeny have all been out at one time. And the loss of Vance alone meant enough to put us out of the first division struggle.

"I thought the Cubs looked like the best in the league on the end of last season but it now looks to me as though the Giants would come out on top."

There have been several president-managers in baseball. One of the very first was J. R. Lucas of the St. Louis Nationals in 1877 and then H. V. Lucas in 1885 and 1886. J. M. W. Neff was president-manager of the Cincinnati Reds in 1878 and 1879. A. C. Buckenberger piloted the Pirates as president-manager in 1893 and W. H. Watkins did the same for them in 1898. Charles H. Ebbets was president-manager of Brooklyn late in the season of 1898. There are others but most of them were before 1900 and few of them lasted long as officials in the combined offices.

Foxx Hitting All Types of Pitching

Keeps His Average Above .400 Mark in Series With New York Yankees

CHICAGO (AP)—The pitching of the New York and Boston American League Baseball Clubs during the last week looked just like any other pitching to J. J. Foxx of the Philadelphia Athletics, and he continued to set the American League standard with a mark of .405, unofficial averages, including games of June 26, reveal.

Connie Mack's first baseman added nine points to his average to bound back into the .400 class, and go ahead of R. R. Fothergill, Tiger outfielder, who slipped from .406 to .393. Foxx has topped the batsmen playing regularly in this circuit for the last five weeks.

"Big Three" for Athletics

Among the other reasons why the Athletics were at the top of the league were A. H. Simmons, G. S. Cochrane and E. J. Miller, all batting in the first 10. The leaders besides Foxx and Fothergill were—Simmons, Philadelphia, .380; A. M. Lazzeri, New York, .374; H. E. Manush, St. Louis, .372; Cochrane, Philadelphia .371; L. A. Fonseca, Cleveland, .358; Miller, Philadelphia, .354; E. B. Combs, New York, .354; C. L. Gehringer, Detroit, .352.

As a team the Athletics lost three points in batting, but remained out in front with an average of .316. Detroit held on to second place with .306. The Athletics had collected a total of 424 runs during the season, while restricting all opponents to 239.

R. M. Grove won two more games during the week and raised his mark to 12 wins and one defeat. Behind him were George E. Uhle, Detroit, V. G. Sorrell, Detroit, and George Walberg, Athletics, who had records of 10 triumphs and three setbacks. Although not able to work in turn E. A. Rommel, another of Connie Mack's boxmen, had scored six victories without sustaining a defeat. Grove was far out in front in strikeouts with 83.

Tie in Fielding

The club of Mack's was tied for first place with the Yankees in fielding, with a mark of .976, Cleveland, ranking as the poorest fielding team in the circuit, continued to lead the way in doubleplays, with 73.

Other leaders—Runs batted in—Simmons, Philadelphia, 79; Home runs—H. L. Gehrig, New York, 20; Triples—Manush, St. Louis, 8; Doubles—R. C. Johnson, Detroit, 25; Stolen Bases—Miller, Philadelphia, and Gehringer, Detroit, 11; Runs—Gehringer, Detroit, 65.

COLONEL JOHNSON WINS TWO MATCHES

Veteran Army Tennis Player Catches Up With Leaders

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Rain slowed up progress in deciding the tennis champions of the United States Army at the Columbia Country Club here, Friday, only five matches being run off on the second day of play.

Col. Walt C. Johnson, prominent veteran in Army tennis circles, notwithstanding a delayed arrival from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, immediately caught up with the leaders, winning one match from Capt. Hugh W. Rowan of Washington by scores of 6—2, 6—3 and then won by default from Maj. P. W. Newgarden, Fort Sill, Okla.

Lieut. David D. Hedekin, singles runnerup in 1928, was forced down in his airplane while en route from Montgomery, Ala., and his first-round singles match was defaulted to Lieut. E. S. Mathews of Fort Monmouth, N. J., but tournament officials hope that he will arrive in time to go into the doubles in which he has drawn a first-round bye. The summary:

U. S. ARMY LAWN TENNIS SINGLES
First Round

Lieut. E. S. Mathews, Signal Corps, Fort Monmouth, N. J., won from Lieut. David D. Hedekin, Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga., by default.

Col. Walt C. Johnson, Infantry, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., defeated Capt. Hugh W. Rowan, Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

Col. Walt C. Johnson won from Maj. P. W. Newgarden, by default.

Maj. Thomas D. Finley, Infantry, West Point, defeated Maj. A. Seelingson, Field Artillery Reserve Corps, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., by default.

DOUBLES—First Round

Lieut. J. W. Strahan, Reserve Corps, New York City and Lieut. E. S. Baker, Air Corps Reserve, New York City, defeated Capt. H. W. Rowan and Maj. P. C. Paschal, Infantry, Panama Canal Zone, 6—1, 6—3.

Lieut. S. K. Robinson, Air Corps, San Francisco, and Lieut. T. L. Sherburne, Infantry, Fort Hayes, O., defeated Lieut. J. R. Pittman, Field Artillery, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and Lieut.-Col. W. R. Collins, Coast Artillery, Washington, 6—3, 6—2.

Maj. T. D. Finley and Maj. R. C. Van Vliet, Infantry, Panama Canal Zone, defeated Capt. M. W. Marston, Infantry, Fort Humphreys, Va., and Lieut. J. S. Upham, Infantry, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round

Maj. J. H. Hills, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, and Maj. L. S. Hobbs, Infantry, Washington, defeated Capt. R. P. Gantt, Field Artillery, Baltimore, and Lieut. E. S. Mathews, 6—2, 6—4.

BELL, MANGIN IN THE FINAL

Julius Seligson Defaulted by Referee Beard in Intercollegiates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—R. Berkeley Bell of the University of Texas and Gregory S. Mangin of Georgetown University will play the final round of the singles in the United States intercollegiate tennis championship at the Merion Cricket Club June 29, unless the referee, Charles N. Beard, decides

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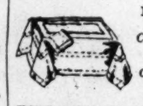

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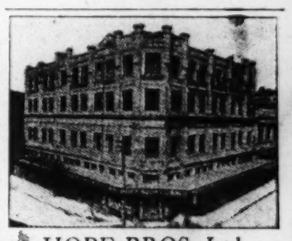

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Hoover Silence Holds Key to Tariff Tangle

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders defeated a proposal to confine Senate action to agricultural and related items.

With this meagre safe-conduct they have thrown the tariff issue wide open and are determined to report out of committee a bill that matches, if it does not exceed, the House measure as a general upward tariff program. They are hopeful that by more "log-rolling" they can get through the Senate a bill so nearly of the kind they want, that when it is sent to conference the joint committee will not have too much trouble writing a "big tariff" compromise.

The query as to whether the Senate will not curb the committee bill when it reaches the floor is answerable with the explanation that local interests have always in the past defeated any such effort and appear pretty certain to do so again. Once tariff making gets down to individual rates, it is next to impossible to fix limits. The process of trading sets in and local interests override all other considerations.

Best Chance Gone

There was a chance of holding down the revision when the Borah resolution limiting it to agriculture was under consideration, but once that was defeated even Mr. Borah agrees that a general revision bill is almost inevitable. Of course, he and those who view the matter as he does are determined to carry on their endeavor, but they frankly confess that they have a most difficult task.

Their whole intent is to rouse and support opposition to the Republican leaders' program and to demand a veto of the President if they fail to block it in the Senate.

So the whole issue sifts down to "What will the President do?" If Congress enacts a general increase in tariff rates.

The opponents of such a bill assert that a word from the President while the measure is still in a formative state in the Senate would insure its defeat and vitally affect the whole trend in Congress on the legislation. They declare that the President by a vigorous stand on the Borah resolution could have put it through the Senate.

Silence Is Explained

Friends of the President explain his silence on the ground that he strongly disapproves of the executive branch interfering with the legislative. To which debenture adherents reply that the President had no such reluctance when he twice sent emphatic messages to Congress challenging the merits of that device.

No Republican President has ever vetoed a tariff bill—though it is said that President Taft desperately wanted to but did not, with the result that the act weighted heavily in his defeat for a second term.

It is significant that close associates of the President make no secret of the fact that he is deeply disappointed with the House bill and the policy of the Republican leaders of the Senate.

Others opposed to the Hawley-Smoot tariff program point to certain recent developments as indicative of the President's attitude and as prophetic as to what might be expected should a measure unacceptable to him be enacted.

His rejection of the recommendation of the three Republican members of the Federal Tariff Commission on an increase on linseed oil, and his acceptance of the rate suggested by the Democratic commissioners, is cited as a case in point.

Took Democratic View

The present rate on linseed oil is 3.3 cents a pound. The Republican commissioners advised a 3.9 cents a pound duty. The Democratic members advocated a 3.7 cents a pound rate. President Hoover, after a personal study of the matter, agreed with the latter report and proclaimed that impost under the provisions of the flexible tariff act.

This action is declared even more significant when the fact is taken into consideration that the House bill specifies a 4.16 a pound duty on linseed oil.

Much importance is also attached by certain friends of the President to the widespread foreign criticism of the tariff bill. It is asserted by Administration men that the President, with his comprehensive grasp of international factors and their importance in American prosperity, would not jeopardize foreign trade by an unacceptable tariff measure—even if it did mean defying certain political and economic groups.

It is said in usually well informed quarters that the President views with deep disapproval the proposed 3-cent world rate on sugar. This schedule will be one of the most hotly contested in the Senate. The sugar interests advocating the duty have one of the most active and powerful lobbies in Washington.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and head of the sub-committee that considers the sugar schedule, comes from a sugar beet state, and is one of the most zealous adherents of an increased sugar impost.

"What will the President do?"

NEW YORK CURB

(Continued from Page 11)

Sales (In hundreds)	High	Low	Last
5 C Gas B 4¾ '69..	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Cons Pub 6¾ '36..100	100	100	100
1 Cons Tex 8 '41...	82	82	82
6 Cont G&El 5s '58..	88¼	88¼	88¼
6 Cudahy P 5½ '37.	96½	96	96
4 Den & S Lake 6 '60	70	70	70
1 Det Int Br 7 '52..	78	78	78
2 El P Nat G 6½ '43	107¾	107	107½
1 Emp O&R 5½ '42	86¾	86¾	86¾
5 Fairbks Morse 5 '42	93½	93½	93½
13 Fisk Rub 5½ '31..	93½	92	92½
15 Fla P&Lt 5 '54...	88½	88	88½
1 Gatineau P 5 '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
12 Gen Laund 6½ '37	93½	93	93
5 Gen Rayon 6 A '48	81	81	81
7 Georg Pow 5 '67..	96½	96¼	96½
3 Gen Ind Alchol 6½	103½	103½	103½
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37..	99	99	99
43 Harpen Min 6s '49	92¼	91¾	91¾
2 Hood Rub 7s '36 ..	85	85	85
1 Ill Pow&Lt 5½s'57	91½	91½	91½
14 Indep Oil 6s '39 ...111		110¾	111
10 Indnapls P&L 5s'37	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Int Pow Sec 7s'57.	95¾	95½	95½
2 Int Sec Corp 5s '47	85½	85	85
2 Invest Co 5s '47 w	79½	79	79
5 Koppers G&C 5s'47	95¾	95½	95¾
10 Leh P S6s A2026	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Lib McN&L 5s '42	90½	90½	90½
1 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	102½	102½	102½
1 McCord Rad 6s '43	94	94	94
2 Natham St 6s '38	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Nat Pub S 5s'78...	79	78	79
5 Nat Tr Jour 6s'38	83¼	83	83
4 Neisner Br 6s '48..	100	100	100
1 N E G&El 5s '48..	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 N E G&E 5s '47...	90	90	90
22 N Y P&L 4½s '67...	90	90	90¼
4 Nor Ind P S 5s '66	99½	99	99½
2 Nor St Pw 6½ '33	99½	99½	99½
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7 West Pow 5½s '57	156	154	156
1 Wiscon Cent 5s '30	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Buen A P 7½s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Buen A Pr s '52	101½	101½	101½
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1 Dept Cau V 7s '48	87	87	87
5 Ercole MF 6½s'53	87	86	87
15 Fin In B 7s '44..	99½	98½	99½
12 Gelsenk 6s '42...	89¾	89¼	89¾
3 Ger Cons M 7s '4	96½	96½	96½
1 Ger Cons M 6s '47	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Guatan W RR 6s.	72	70	70
1 Hamb El 5½s '38.	83¾	83¾	83¾
6 Ital Super	77¼	76¾	77¼
2 Jugo Sl M B 7s '57	77½	77½	77½
8 King Rum 7s '59.	84	83½	84
2 Montevideo 6s '59.	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Parana Br 7s '58.	87	87	87
2 Prus PS 6½s '51..	9½	9½	9½

Sales (In hundreds)	High	Low	Last
6 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53	83½	83	83½
7 Rus 5½s ctfs '21..	14	14	14
2 Stinnes 7s '36 ww.	90	90	90
10 Un El S 7s '56 ww	91¼	91	91¼

†Actual sales. ‡Ex-d

General Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c; sample free. P. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Elmboro Street, Boston, Mass.

WE HAVE openings for several women agents who are really intelligent. Too intelligent, for example, to believe all this misrepresentation about making $50,000 in 6 months and 43 minutes. To such women we offer a chance to sell finest foundation garments for a New England concern of sound financial standing, headed by a woman style authority. Exceptionally high commissions and generous bonus plan. A simple, practical plan of selling, plus unusually attractive printed material, enable capable women to earn $2000 and more a year, depending entirely upon their own ability. If you are interested, write GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Dept. 8E38, Springfield, Mass.

CANDY FOR SALE

SEND $1 for 1 lb. box "Fruit Delicia"; delicious new fruit confection sent postpaid in U. S. SEPTIE MORE FRUIT CONFECTION, 311 Tait Ave., Los Gatos, Calif.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Christian Science." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Helen M. Paulsmier, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. A. C. Paulsmier, Oakland, Calif.
E. D. Simmons, Racine, Wis.
Mrs. Phoebe Simmons, Racine, Wis.
Mary Simmons, Racine, Wis.
Ruth Simmons, Racine, Wis.
Lola A. Blanchard, Boston, Mass.
Webster Blake, Sharon, Mass.
Sumner Blake, Sharon, Mass.
Mrs. Frank W. Salmon, Jersey City, N. J.
Leslie Harris, Birmingham, Ala.
Lillian C. Anderson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Scott Brown, Gulfport, Miss.
Miss Jane Prior, Holland, Mich.
Esther H. Beman, Thompsonville, Conn.
Miss Sara F. Son, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. W. L. Perring, Schenectady, N. Y.
Harriet P. Whitford, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Mrs. Leila B. Peffers, Washington, D. C.
H. B. Peffers, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ethel J. Umbriet, Cleveland Heights, O.
Mrs. Ruth Craig Cormack, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Marjorie F. Lambson-Scribner, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Katherine B. Hotchkiss, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Laura Gahre, Germantown, Pa.
Mrs. Bertha G. Lyle, Germantown, Pa.
Walter Lyle, Germantown, Pa.
Mrs. Bessie Rawson Huntly, New York, N. Y.
Nellie H. Clarke, Cleveland, O.
Stanton Umbreit, Cleveland Heights, O.
Fay T. Inman, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Fay T. Inman, Utica, N. Y.
Miss Betty Jeane Inman, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah J. Inman, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Hazel M. Merrill, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Rose B. Bunce, Benton, Mich.
Miss Helen Irsch, Tampa, Fla.
E. N. Hanna, Tampa, Fla.
E. N. Hanna, Tampa, Fla.
Miss Katherine S. A. Junghans, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence T. Waller, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Elizabeth Kinsley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Clark Rigg, Plainfield, N. J.
Mrs. Bertha Bern, Philadelphia, Pa.
Priscilla Morton, Baltimore, Md.
A. B. Morton, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. A. B. Morton, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Myrtle F. Davis, Pontiac, Mich.
Mrs. Martha Beard, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ruth S. Arnold, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Miss Mary Amelia Arnold, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Sylvia M. Broadhurst, Scranton, Pa.
Gertrude Triggs, New York, N. Y.
Lucy A. Berry, Chicago, Ill.
George W. Berry, Chicago, Ill.
Anna Wemborner, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Mildred McDonald, Alhambra, Calif.
Alden G. Rayburn, Washington, D. C.
Pansy W. Pope, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Mae Ersfeld, Washington, D. C.
Virginia L. Bell, Washington, D. C.
Cassy Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Grace Ross, Altoona, Pa.
Jessie E. Williams, Wilmington, Del.
Anna Mae Pumphrey, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Hermine L. Hotchkiss, Tampa, Fla.
Beth Hotchkiss, Tampa, Fla.
E. H. Curry, Nassau, Bah.
Mrs. R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bah.
E. J. Muller, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. E. J. Muller, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Camp, Caldwell, N. J.
Miss Camp, Caldwell, N. J.
E. H. Carrigan, Bloomfield, N. J.
Mrs. F. H. Carrigan, Bloomfield, N. J.
Miss Maud Arnold, Indianapolis, Ind.
Dessa D. Daugherty, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Maud L. Moore, Portland, Me.
Sarah Cresswell Lewis, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Harriet N. Smith, Wilmington, Del.
Miss Lillian McDonald, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
Miss Helen R. Le Van, Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. Gertrude A. French, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Katherine French Nicol, Jersey City, N. J.
A. N. Graves, Edmonds, Wis.
Mrs. A. N. Graves, Edmonds, Wis.
Miss Lenora Gengher, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel M. Doepken, Wheeling, W. Va.
Miss Miriam Doepken, Wheeling, W. Va.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Robert D. Young, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Wilhelmina H. Young, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Verna Haworth Martin, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Clara W. Wood, New York, N. Y.
Franklyn Wood, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Charlotte M. Tussing, Richmond, Va.
O. E. Tussing, Richmond, Va.
Mima Louise Martril, New York, N. Y.
Ernest C. Romano, Los Angeles, Calif.
Jewel F. Romano, Los Angeles, Calif.
Wayne C. Jones, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. E. C. Romano, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Irene Taylor, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Mrs. Marion B. Fairchild, Philadelphia, Pa.
Berenice H. Salsberg, Washington, D. C.
David W. Nicol, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Myrtle Ramsey, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. Jennie E. Booth, Portland, Me.
Mrs. Katie S. Reid, Bedford, O.
C. B. Coates, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. C. B. Coates, Cleveland, O.
Thomas W. Wallace, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Washington, D. C.

CANADIAN BULBS TO BE PLANTED IN ENGLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—In an effort to open the British market to western Canadian bulbs, in competition with imports from Holland, the British Columbia Government will send a large bulb consignment to the British Government to be planted in public parks.

This gift is designed to demonstrate to English flower-lovers that Canada can produce bulbs equal to any in the world, just as it is growing much of the best plant seeds sold by English companies. Daffodils and tulips, of which fine specimens are grown commercially on Vancouver Island, will form the bulk of the shipment.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 120 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 59 Central Park West (60th St.)—Convenient to Columbia University and Christian Science church; doubles: $6 and $9; kitchen. STEWART, Trafalgar 9600.

SERVICE BUREAUS

Metropolitan 5068 Tucker 5805

NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU TAgey.) Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person. 220-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1685 N. Sycamore, GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY APARTMENTS
1-2-3 ROOMS, in first-class buildings, convenient locations, some with dinettes, refrigeration, switchboard; resident janitor for each building. COLEMAN & GILBERT ASSO., 239 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Back Bay 1516.

BOSTON—Sublet now, to women or couple, 3-room furnished apartment overlooking Fenway; $75 month. Tel. Copley 2476-R.

BOSTON, Clearway St.—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms, July and August; near church, H-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For rent, near Reservoir, 2-3-4 large rooms, kitchen, bath and porch; $40-70. 1929 Beacon St.

FOR RENT, overlooking Fenway, clean, cozy furnished apartment, kitchenette and bath; summer rate. 216 Hemenway St., Boston.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS — Summer rates: finest location; references. MISS LEWIS, 64 Charlesgate East, Boston. Kenmore 3030.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Furnished apartment 3 rooms, July and August; convenient to trains. Apartment K, 35 May St. Tel. 9705-M.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—To sublet indefinitely, beautifully furnished 4-room modern apartment, twin beds, in-a-door bed, piano and fine library; garage if desired; seen by appointment. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Kenmore 4033.

One Block Off Beacon Street

4 and 5 rooms, Frigidaire, elevator, tile kitchen and bath, mahogany and gumwood finish. Select tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Back Bay 3822.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—1-room kitchenette apartment, bath; furnished or unfurnished; 2nd floor; $8 week. Somerset 5207 or 177 Walnut St.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—5 rooms, all conveniences; garage; screened porch; near beach, stores, trains. 47 Willow St. Granite 8434-M.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE
681 Beacon St., Boston Kenmore 6312

Trips to Pleasant View and Bow, Mrs. Eddy's Home, and all other points of interest. Send for booklet. Cars may be hired for any occasion at very reasonable rates.

THE latest model Packard Limousine to let for the summer by hour, day, week or month; reliable chauffeur. Tel. Beacon 0147. WILLIAM A. DALZELL, 32 Kent St., Brookline, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

BUICK TOURING
1927 Master Sport Model with Lovejoy shock absorbers, good condition throughout; $690. Phone Centre Newton 2790-M.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0643 Boston

BUNGALOWS TO LET

STONE HARBOR, NEW JERSEY—4-room furnished bungalows, with bath; $18 weekly in June, including gas and electricity. DORE E. NEWTON, 323 Walnut St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For sale, well established high class rooming house business; fine location; everything in first-class condition. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

HIGH CLASS tea room near Christian Science church; low rent; living quarters; other interests. Box F-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

CLEAN furnished cottages, large screened piazzas, garage; by week, month or season; good bathing and fishing. For terms write FRED E. BARNES, Crescent Lake, via Unity, N. H.

FOR RENT for family wishing relief from housekeeping cares, pleasant 4-room cottage connected with The Bartram Inn in the Berkshires. Address MISS BEATRICE M. FAY, Sharon, Conn.

FOR RENT, for season, Cape Cod cottage, Dennis, Mass.; near shore; 8 rooms, 2 baths. Apply to R. H. HEFLER.

COUNTRY BOARD

BROOKLYN, CONN., Canterbury Manor—Excellent board, modern conveniences, large rooms; shady lawn; restful and quiet.

HOME for commuter in Westchester County during summer, cool, clean, good meals. Box C-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PITTSFORD, VT.—Green Mt. Motor Inn invites you to enjoy its magnificent views; restful, quiet; home cooking. A. M. & F. E. PYE.

ROSE LAWN FARM—A mountain home with city conveniences, country advantages, refined surroundings; quiet and restful. MRS. M. G. MOORE, Adamstown, Pa.

VACATION IN SOMERSET HILLS—"Mount Airy Homestead," Bernardsville, N. J.; a modern, commodious estate catering to readers of The Christian Science Monitor; special terms for holiday. Apply Box 222 or telephone Bernardsville 235.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 feet, all modern conveniences, large airy rooms, excellent home cooking, plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; $18 per week. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER WEST, Farmington, Maine.

WANTED—A few guests desiring a quiet, restful, homelike place in the country; pleasant rooms, good food; moderate rates. THE PINELAND, Englishtown, N. J.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

DALE PERSONNEL SERVICE, 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C., Tel. Lexington 5438. Specialize in office, sales and technical positions; reliable firms; good salaries.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY — Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 105 W 40th St., N. Y. C., Tel. PEN. 3289.—A placement medium established 1920, for all office positions. Personal interviews only; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Long experience in dresses, gowns, suits and wraps. For appointment phone Beacon 1089, 28A Park St., Brookline, Mass.

GARAGES

A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and at home; storage daily, weekly, monthly. MOTOR CAR GARAGE, 328 Newbury Street, Cor. Mass. Ave., Boston.

HELP WANTED

SECRETARY—Temporary: some shorthand helpful; 1 to 4:30. Christian Scientist preferred. Box E-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Nurse for child, 10 months, in Bronxville, N. Y. Call after 2 P. M., Pennsylvania 1911 (New York City).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed; MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 76-13.

Tenacre, Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 735
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road Back Bay 4988.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

NOBLE R. STEVES
Offers his superior service in local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storing. Tel. Talbot 2400. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MASON & HAMLIN large grand piano, practically new, excellent condition; originally $1800; will sell for $1250; terms. O. R. BUBNEY, 59 Lanark Rd., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 2911.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's double office mornings, 959 Little Bldg. Call or phone between 2 and 3 afternoons. Hancock 6377.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's; attractive; front; evenings. Room 1938, 11 West 42nd St. Chickering 9272. Cathedral 9639.

PAYING GUESTS

BEVERLY, MASS.—Can accommodate a few guests—in beautifully located home furnished with antiques; real home cooking; references required. 74 Latirop St., Beverly. Phone 454.

FRANCONIA, N. H., White Mountains—Summer board, fresh vegetables, modern. MISS ADAMS, Franconia, N. H., 64-4.

GREEN PASTURES
GREENWICH, CONN.
Rest home, cheerful, charming atmosphere, open fires; best home table and service; attention if desired; 45 minutes by express from New York; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; 2 blocks from shops yet quiet; high elevation. Telephone 3750 Greenwich, Conn., or write for particulars, 303 Milbank Avenue.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PIANO INSTRUCTION

FREE piano instruction, New York City, to 8 children (beginners) at New York University, 80 Washington Square, from July 1st to August 10th. Write JULIA BROUGHTON or Phone Endicott 7943.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL WESTFIELD, N. J.—Excellent train service; 7-room house, large living room, sun room, breakfast nook, tile bath; double garage; shade trees; convenient to schools and cars; owner transferred; $14,000, terms. A. E. KRIEGSMAN, 819 Clark St.

FOR SALE
IN ANDOVER, MASS.—Centrally located, a 12-room house in good condition, large sun room, overlooking garden, 8 bedrooms, 2 baths and lavatory, 6 fireplaces, hot-water heat with oil burner; house facing south, has good-sized lot of land with a few fruit trees; garage. Apply to owner, MRS. JOSEPH A. RAND, Main Street, Andover.

HINGHAM, MASS.—For sale, shore cottage; furnished, 5 rooms and bath, gas kitchen; large lot; private beach; exclusive neighborhood. Somerset 5428.

LEAVING FOR EUROPE FORCES
Quick sale; worth $10,000, sell for $8800; in beautiful Winchester, Mass.; 7-room colonial, large living room, 2 entrances to beautiful parlor, oak floors, sections bath, fireplace, hot water heat, 11,300 ft. lot; 15 fruit trees; small fruits; many shrubs; shade trees; see today. E. H. PRITCHARD, Tel. Mystic 0762.

MUST be sold to settle estate at New Boston, N. H. village; house 10 rooms, bath; furnace, electricity; house in A-1 condition; good summer or winter house; price $3500. J. H. MILEY, Liberty Trust Co., Boston. Tel. 0050.

We own and offer for sale restricted land for homes in Metropolitan Boston.

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
REALTORS
110 State Street Boston

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—For sale, 2-family house, 3 years old; separate 2-car garage; $10,500. 15 Hazelhurst Ave., West Newton 2487-W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

LeBARON INN, North Hatley, Quebec—Tourists and boarders wanted; home cooking, clean rooms; fishing, bathing, golf; modern. MRS. C. H. LeBARON.

Would like to communicate with young business man who would appreciate good home; Christian Scientist preferred; room and board; $18. Box M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BOSTON—Suburbs; room and board wanted in refined home by middle-aged lady; permanent; with Christian Scientists preferred; best references; will pay $55 per month in advance. F-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 397 Commonwealth Ave.—Bachelor residence; a few desirable rooms, shower bath, telephone, running water; terms reasonable. Kenmore 6880.

BOSTON, Beacon St.—Water side; a suite; living room, bedroom, bath; beautiful outlook, delightful for summer; also single room. Commonwealth 2525.

BOSTON, The Cairns, 288 Commonwealth Ave.—Select residential and transient home for paying guests; year-round hospitality. Back Bay 1828.

BOSTON—Two airy front rooms; transients accommodated. MRS. E. R. BARTLETT, 80 Gainsboro St., Suite 3. Copley 5087-W.

BOSTON, Beacon St., Water Side—Beautiful rooms, double or single, with and without private bath. Tel. Commonwealth 2525.

BOSTON, 20 Clearway St., Suite 5—Pleasant room, breakfasts served or kitchen privileges; near church. Tel. Kenmore 1439.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Nicely furnished front room, bay window, large closet, near bath; private family; all car lines out of Kenmore Station. Aspinwall 5141.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—We offer home comforts; 2 single, 2 double; one with private bath, 69 Summit Ave. Regent 6315.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

BROOKLYN (Flatbush), 212 East 17th—Large bright room, detached house; near subway and church; breakfast privilege. Buckminster 1412.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room, suitable 1 or 2 women; modern apartment; private family; conveniently located. Porter 2556-M.

NEW YORK CITY, 218 West 95th, Apt. 51—Attractive single room, cool, light, running water, elevator, bath with shower; private family; convenient to subways, bus and churches. Phone 7423 Riverside.

NEW YORK CITY, 345 West 85th (near Riverside)—Comfortable home, refined business girl, student; $9; kitchen privileges; use piano; third floor; elevator. Susquehanna 4598. KING.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 West 90th (R'way)—Attractive rooms, single, double, cooking privileges; refined home; reasonable; references. JENTES.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 W. 111th (Harvey Girls' Clubs—Light doubles, singles, kitchen privileges; congenial companionship; "Columbia" section.

NEW YORK CITY, 208 West 94th—Cool, attractive room; excellent locality; convenient transportation; summer rates. TRIGGS, Apartment 3E.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Large cool bed-sitting room (Murphy-bed); convenient kitchenette; large connecting private piazza; quiet and restful. Somerset 3868-M.

TO RENT to business man, furnished room in private home located in small park, within 30 minutes of the State House; references required and given. Call Talbot 2489, Dorchester, Mass.

WOLLASTON HILL, near depot; 1 single or 2 connected, in bungalow; furnished or unfurnished; laundry, fireplace, storage room, porch, ocean view; entirely separate. Ideal for summer. GRA nite 2089-W.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED — Traveling salesmen from 25 to 33 years of age by long-established New England Silverware Manufacturers of highest prestige; salary and commission basis. Write Box W-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOOKKEEPER—Take charge small office; experienced handling correspondence. Box S-39, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOTEL MANAGER
Wants position; highest class references. H-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALES EXECUTIVE, wholesale and retail experience, looking for permanent connection in sales organization where hard work and honest endeavor count. Box H-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 21, with ocean experience, desires position as traveling companion. Y. M. C. A., Huntington Ave., Room 764-A, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION seamstress, willing to care for children or elderly person; free to travel. MAUDE M. JONES, Adams, N. Y.

ENGLISH woman dsires position taking care of child or one needing care. Box F-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

POSITION as companion-attendant, efficient, dependable; go anywhere; best references. Copley 5265-M or Box H-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as housekeeper, qualified to take charge; highest references. Copley 5265-M or Box H-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted for summer as lady's reading or traveling companion-secretary. F-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, many years' banking experience, wishes to make desirable connections; excellent references. W. 638 Magenta Street, New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN experienced as executive secretary desires position as secretary or traveling companion to person traveling to West Coast. Box Z-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

JUNIPER LODGE, Chebeague Island, Casco Bay, Maine. Hadcock Associates—Country and seashore; tents and cabins for two or three; tennis, bathing, fish, fresh vegetables; special rates for groups of three.

LOCUST DALE, Afton, Virginia—A charming southern home delightfully situated in the Blue Ridge Mountains; 2 miles from R. R. station; open year round; weekly rates from $20.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

BUZZARDS BAY, MASS.—To let, 7-room cottage; a delightful spot for children; very reasonable. F-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GREAT CHEBEAGUE, MAINE—Desirable furnished cottage on waterfront; 7 rooms, bath, spacious piazza, breakfast; exclusive part of island; all water sports, golf; July or August. Box H-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO RENT for July, August and September, 6-room country home with 2-car garage; on state road to Plymouth, Mass.; ¼ mile from Sagamore Beach; running water, electric lights, modern bathroom; house completely furnished; rates reasonable. Phone Sagamore 306-3 or call at Canal Filling Station at Sagamore Bridge.

WEST YARMOUTH, MASS.—Near Science church, old Cape Cod home; owners unable to use it continuously; would welcome small congenial family to share it on a very reasonable basis. Address, 3 Bowdoin St., Newton Highlands, Mass.

WINDSOR MOUNTAINS, N. H.—For sale or to let, new cottage in pines; accommodates 8 people; large screened piazza; near 2 lakes; $100 month, $200 long season; good fishing. OWNER, 47 Cedar St., Somerville, Somerset 3868-M.

SUMMER RESORTS

EWEBIN INN
Facing Lake Winnisquam
Laconia, N. H.
on D. W. Highway

RUSSELL INN
Georges Mills
Lake Sunapee, N. H.
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Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Swartz & Gasson News Agency; The Purple Wings, 2019 Biscayne Blvd.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: HEINRICH HEINE.

Where: Germany.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: A German poet, journalist and humanist. He was born in the ghetto of Düsseldorf during the time of the French occupation, and so grew up amidst the disillusionment which followed the War of Liberation. He felt the impact of the Jewish emancipation which Napoleon founded, but which only came to consummation a century later. The poet's ardor of patriotism felt to the full the thrust back into prison walls which Metternich effected. Failing in the study of law as in business, Heine went to Berlin to study under Hegel. He traveled much and settled finally in Paris, where he was one of a romantic group which included Victor Hugo, Alfred de Musset and George Sand.

Heine is a tragic personality in literature. In Germany he was outcast because he was a Jew, in France because he was a German; wherever he went he remained apart because it was born and bred in him to defy oppression. His troubled soul sought solace in Greek mythology. He had himself baptized, but only as a means of admittance to such political station as would enable him to pursue his never-ending warfare in behalf of human liberties. Calling himself Hellenist or Christian, he never reached a point of rest. In the end he recognized his birthright in the race which had earliest received the revelation of the unity of God.

As a lyric poet, Matthew Arnold placed Heine next to Goethe. Few would assent to this, now when his name is still a center for literary controversy. But in the immense body of his lyrical work there is little to be ignored; for all of it is graceful, the best of it as sincere as crystal. His "Du Bist wie eine Blume" has gone all over the world on the wings of Schumann's music, and the Buch der Leider still has its place wherever song is cultivated. His travel and romantic prose is eloquent and colorful; his political prose steeped in a caustic wit.

In Lighter Vein

Sliding Scale

The manager of a successful store, recounting his early experiences with the system of selling on the basis of "the bigger the quantity, the greater reduction in price," tells of a man who entered the shop one day and asked, "How do you sell potash?"

The salesman told him: "A cent an ounce, four ounces for 3 cents, half a pound for 5 cents, a pound for 7 cents."

The purchaser repeated the details and then asked: "How much would it be if I took seven pounds?"

"Six cents a pound."

"If I took 14 pounds, how much?"

The salesman was ready for him: "Five and a half cents," he said.

"How much shall I have to buy to get it for nothing?" was his final query.

Life

"Am dis your dawg whicht Ah found, Walter?"
"Describe him."

Congratulations

"My son seems to be laboring under a delusion."

"That's fine—I didn't know he was working."

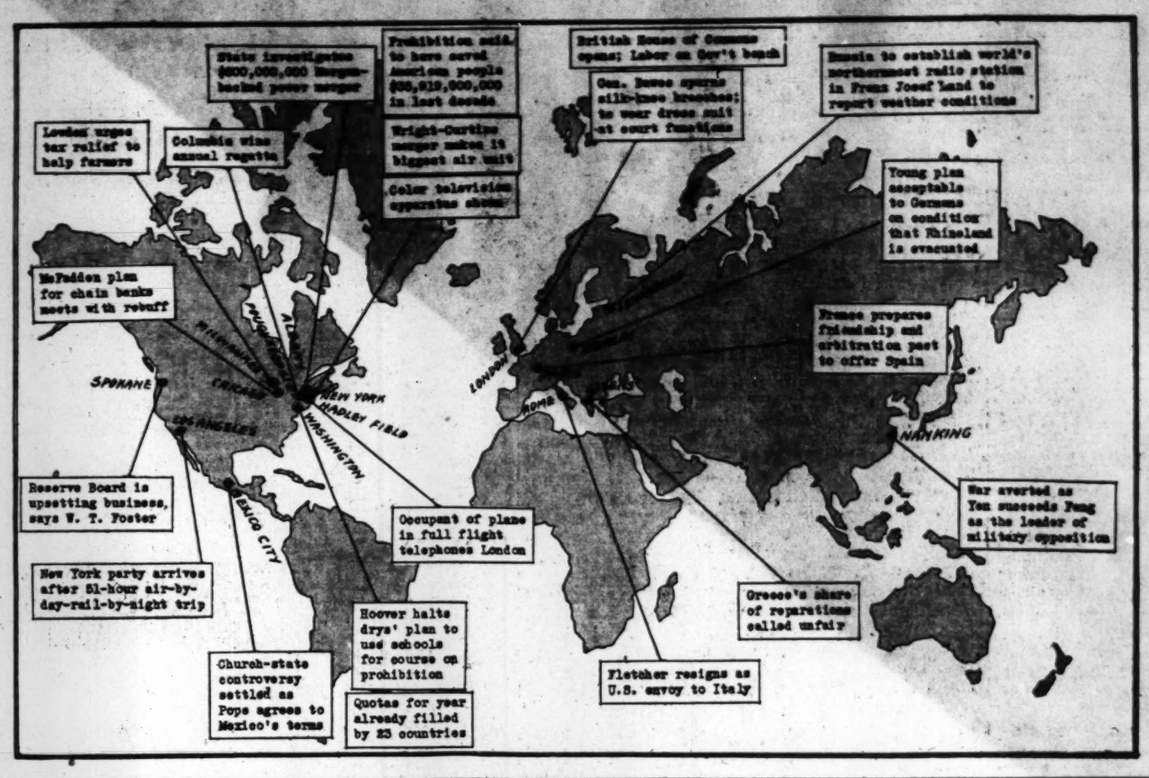
THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What historic treaty was signed June 28, 1919?—*Editorial Page* 20
2. In what parliamentary body is the speakership a non-partisan office?—*Editorial*.. 20
3. What are "frozen endowments"?—*News Section*.... 20
4. How can fish, onions, etc., be cooked without their odors permeating the house?—*Household Arts Page*..... 20
5. What is the root meaning of "eradicate"?—*Word a Day*.. 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

World News of the Week at a Glance


State investigates $800,000,000 Morgan-backed power merger
Prohibition said to have served American people $36,919,000,000 in last decade
Wright-Curtiss merger makes it biggest air unit
Color television apparatus shown
London urges tax relief to help farmers
Columbia wins annual regatta
McFadden plan for chain banks meets with rebuff
Reserve Board is upsetting business, says W. T. Foster
New York party arrives after 51-hour air-by-day-rail-by-night trip
Occupant of plane in full flight telephones London
Hoover halts drys' plan to use schools for course on prohibition
Church-state controversy settled as Pope agrees to Mexico's terms
Quotas for year already filled by 23 countries
British House of Commons opens; Labor on Gov't bench
Gen. Dawes sports silk-knee breeches; to wear dress suit at court functions
Russia to establish world's northernmost radio station in Franz Josef Land to report weather conditions
Young plan acceptable to Germans on condition that Rhineland is evacuated
France proposes friendship and arbitration pact to offer Spain
War averted as Tan succeeds Pang as the leader of military opposition
Greece's share of reparations called unfair
Fletcher resigns as U.S. envoy to Italy
SPOKANE
CHICAGO
LOS ANGELES
SANTA FE
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
HADLEY FIELD
LONDON
ROME
NANKING

A Word a Day

Diplomacy

Diplomacy has come to be a veritable science, and one who is skilled in diplomacy evidences a training as severe and in many instances as cultural as one who secures a doctorate. The word is interesting in that it comes to us through the Latin, *diploma*, "a document conferring a privilege," from the Greek δίπλωμα (diploma), "a license,"—literally anything folded double, as licenses and diplomas usually were [διπλόος (diploos), "twofold, double"].

In the broadest sense, "diplomacy" is the vested and privileged management of international relations by negotiations and the forms, ceremonies or methods observed in conducting such negotiations. The business or art of envoys or ambassadors in conducting intercourse between two states or nations, necessitating great tact, wisdom and firmness, is diplomatic procedure in general.

Private relations as well as public ones come in the realm of diplomacy; thus, skill or address in the management of relations of any kind, artful management in dealing with others with a view to securing advantages for the agent, may be known as diplomacy.

The second syllable of diplo'-macy is stressed. Sound *i* as in *till*, *o* as in *old*, *a* as in *sofa*, *y* as in *fancy*.

"His first thoughts were all for war, his sober second thoughts for diplomacy."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Odds and Ends

Canteleux

According to a French statute, a village must have at least 10 municipal councilors. Canteleux, at the last election could muster out only nine voters. It, however, got around the difficulty by electing all voters to the council and a tenth, a man who lived in a neighboring hamlet but who owned property in the village, was also elected.

Mayflower Roster

What is asserted to be an authentic list of the Puritans who journeyed to America on the Mayflower is being prepared in London. The "official" account of the journey is expected to encounter considerable discussion, especially among the influential American families which trace their ancestors to this illustrious band.

Macaroni Presses

The beating of swords into plowshares is being exemplified in a novel way in a factory in Milwaukee, where huge presses formerly used in the manufacture of explosives now squeeze out 100,000 miles of macaroni weekly.

Protective Coloration

The leaf butterfly is so named because its gayly colored wings fold together when it alights and it becomes so like a leaf in appearance that even the sharpest eyes pass it unnoticed.

Rotterdam

Although Rotterdam, Holland, is about 15 miles from the sea, the river on which it is situated is so deep and the tides so high that the largest ocean liners can dock there.

Open Top Trains

Open-top observation cars, with windshields at each seat, have been adopted on two western railroads for use on the scenic portions of their route.

Early Sickles

Flint sickles were used to reap grain in Palestine up to about 1250 B. C., when iron sickles came into use.

Rochester's Lilacs

There are 384 varieties of lilacs in a Rochester (N. Y.) park, and this year they attracted 80,000 visitors from 21 different states.

San Marino's Law

The constitution of San Marino, the smallest independent country in the world, dates from the twelfth century.

A Quotation for Today

GOOD culture is born of a good disposition; and since the cause is more to be praised than the effect, I will rather praise a good disposition without culture, than good culture without the disposition.—DA VINCI.

Brevities

London Opinion: A man has been 'round the world in a two-seater car. We understand that when he set out he didn't mean to do anything of the sort, but ranged farther and farther afield as he failed to find a parking place.

Judge: Commander Byrd, in the antarctic, has named his living quarters after a famous hotel. That will be one hotel in which nobody will ever have to ring twice for ice water.

Passing Show: "Many curious errors crop up in the newspaper columns," declares a retired editor. Yes, only last week, I saw a second-hand saxophone advertised for sale under the heading of Musical Instruments.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Golden Rule

Geneva, Switz.

A MOTHER with four young children was moving into more harmonious quarters, a flat having been exchanged for a little house with a garden where the babies could play happily while the busy mother went about her manifold duties which included the making of cakes and jams to supplement her slender income. Because of the love this mother always radiated to all and because of her constant trust and confidence in facing what might have seemed difficult situations, her friends wanted to prove their affection and appreciation in a tangible way at this time of removing.

They therefore clubbed together to pay the removal bill, but kept it all a secret until afterward. Immediately after the little family had moved in and were rejoicing in the added space and the freedom of the garden, one of the friends went to pay the bill. In the course of the conversation with the head of the firm she told about the circumstances and said how pleased and surprised the mother would be. Whereupon this gentleman immediately remarked: "Oh, then I will deduct 10 francs from the bill and this will be my contribution."

It may be added that the one delegated to pay the bill, as well as the recipient of the gift, were not only total strangers to this man but also foreigners. This spontaneous act of chivalry added the last drop of happiness to the cup of joy and gratitude of the mother and the one privileged to experience this proof of the Golden Rule in business.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

How can I best express my thanks to you for our wonderful paper? It seems that I am constantly finding something more to enjoy in every issue of the Monitor. May I say also that I have enjoyed this paper a great deal more since I received my very own copies? Before I finished high school and left the family group I was satisfied to pay only part of the subscription for the Christian Science periodicals, but when I could no longer have access to them I was somewhat lost, since the environment into which I moved did not provide such literature. However, the subscription to the daily paper which used to be taken here where I am now living has been dropped, and all are enjoying the literature which comes in my name.

I am especially grateful for the metaphysical articles in Spanish on The Home Forum page, as I have a Spanish girl friend who I feel will enjoy them, too, because they are in her native tongue.

The Monitor is one of two papers which were accepted in the high school which I attended for reports in the history and economic classes. The other paper was already subscribed for by the school, so a group of girls from the Christian Science Sunday School, with the co-operation of a teacher, furnished the Monitor for the school.

In my journalism class last year my notebook was marked for being different. When examples of a certain kind were needed, the Sundial was my source. Then when we were given other assignments I tried to follow the Monitor. The teacher happened to call on me to read my paper before the class. When I finished she was undoubtedly surprised, and asked me where I got my ideas.

This past semester my salesmanship notebook was almost entirely illustrated with articles from What They Say, A Quotation for Today, Odds and Ends, In Lighter Vein, and The Sundial. This notebook was compiled in sections, and the section which was completed just after Thanksgiving had a frontispiece made up of the proclamation of President Coolidge for Thanksgiving, which was printed in the Monitor.

If this kind of a letter finds space in the Mail Bag, I should like very much to receive letters from girl between 17 and 21 who can write in Spanish.

If this is not the kind of a letter for the Mail Bag, just accept my heartfelt gratitude to you and all the Monitor staff for the splendid work you are doing. Opal N.

[You see, it is the "kind of letter" for the Mail Bag, Opal.—Ed.]

Longview, Washington

Dear Editor:

I have often thought that I would write to the Mail Bag and express my appreciation for the Monitor. I enjoy the Mail Bag and am grateful for a new friend whose name appeared in the column last summer. Several features of the Monitor help me a great deal in my studies at school. This semester the Antiques and Interior Decoration Page and the fashion articles have been a great help to me.

I am a sophomore in high school and am 16 years old. I should like to correspond in English with a girl of my age in foreign countries. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was 3 years old.

Perhaps the Mail Baggers may be interested in some of the facts about Longview. This city is only five years old and has a population of 13,000. It was founded by the Long-Bell Lumber Company, which has one of the largest lumber mills in the world. Since then many other business enterprises have been established here. All our homes and buildings are substantial and we have many miles of paved streets and many more miles of paved sidewalks. It is interesting to know that a nationally known architect laid out the parks and streets for Longview before any material building was begun.

I am anticipating a happy summer as we are going to be at Spirit Lake Park, which is the new southwest Washington Playground, situated about 60 miles from Longview. Spirit Lake is one of the most beautiful mountain lakes in the Northwest, and is at the base of Mt. St. Helens. Perhaps some of the Mail Baggers may come this way for their vacation, and if so I should be glad to see them. Elizabeth M.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I love to read the Children's Page, Snubs, Waddles and the stories. There have not been any Milly-Molly-Mandy stories in the Monitor since we subscribed for it, but they must be very nice, as so many of the children write about them. I should like especially to hear from any girl my age (12) who lives near Yellowstone Park.

We have two birds, Sonny Boy and Dickey Bird. When Dickey Bird first started moulting he picked up the feathers in his mouth and he looked as though he had a moustache. He doesn't sing as much as Sonny Boy. He is "happy go lucky," and Dickey Bird is full of fun and mischief. Last Easter we had a tiny bunny. We named him "Hops" because he hopped around so.

I am in the sixth grade at school and take music. This is the first time I have ever written the Mail Bag, and I hope to write again. I am sending a poem I made up about two years ago.

Little Dutch Friends

In Holland, far and far away,
Two children lived, the stories say.
They played together, Hans and Ruth,
And had great fun, to tell the truth.

Their clothes were not like yours, my dear,
They would have said your clothes were queer.
And always wooden shoes they wore,
Think what a clatter on the floor!

Ruth A.

[Thank you for "Little Dutch Friends," Ruth. We shall be having a Milly-Molly-Mandy story again quite soon.—Ed.]

Auburn, Maine

Dear Editor:

My brother has found an interesting correspondent through the Mail Bag and so I am writing in hopes of getting some friends, too. I am 14 years old and a junior in high school.

We live on a farm about four miles from the city. From our house we can see the beautiful buildings at Poland Springs, which is a great summer and winter resort, and by walking a short distance we can see the White Mountains and the Presidential Range.

On the farm we have a dog, a cat, a horse, two cows, 1000 chickens and 280 hens, and my brother wants a pig! Don't you think we have quite a large family? I have taken violin lessons for about eight months and like it very much. I hope to play in the school orchestra next year.

I enjoy the Monitor very much and I find it very useful in my school work. I like the One Minute Biographies, the Young Folks' page, A Word a Day, and Odds and Ends, best. I am taking my fourth year of French and I should like to exchange letters with a French girl. I am also interested in collecting stamps. Madeline B.

[You certainly have a large family, Madeline, and it must require some looking after.—Ed.]

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have wanted to express my sincere gratitude to The Christian Science Monitor for the many friends I have gained through the Mail Bag. Over three years ago, my first letter to the Mail Bag was published. I was only hoping to correspond with one writer whose letter I had read in that section, but soon other unlooked-for letters came until I now actively correspond with six fine young men.

Two of them live in foreign countries and the remaining four reside in the United States. Beautiful friendships blossomed and many inspiring, helpful letters have been written and received. Truly I have received a great deal of help from my Monitor correspondence. The moment was a happy one wherein I was prompted to write my first letter, which brought me such choice companions.

I am 19 years of age and am interested in art, music, and in all activities that promote good.

To that "friend of all the true friends, The Christian Science Monitor," I owe much. Herman P.

Answering Letters

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

EARLY OCCUPATIONS

Number Puzzle

1	15	14	4
12			9
8			5
13	3	2	16

Four Numbers Between 1 and 16 Are Missing in This Square. Can You so Place the Missing Numbers That When Adding From the Four Corners Diagonally, Vertically and Horizontally, the Sum Will Be the Same?

Answer to Proverb Puzzle: "Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1929 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Hetman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Premier and President Move Boldly for Naval Reduction

IT IS increasingly apparent that President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, are after prompt and positive results in the matter of naval reduction. The leadership which these two statesmen have taken during the last few weeks has been altogether to the good. Events of the utmost promise have followed each other in rapid sequence, and not only has an atmosphere of friction given way to an atmosphere of amiability, but a practical program of actually cutting down the cruisers is clearly in the making.

The steps which have brought the negotiations to their present position clearly indicate that the time is right to proceed boldly toward a new international naval conference, which cannot fail to respond to the eagerness and determination of the peoples and their governments to reach an agreement. The facility with which the current negotiations have been advanced is an excellent augury. Their sequence may well be noted:

1. On April 22 Ambassador Hugh Gibson, in an address before the Preparatory Disarmament Conference at Geneva, made known President Hoover's desire to lend the active support of his Administration toward definite gains in naval reduction, and proposed the now famous "yardstick" method of achieving practical naval parity between Great Britain and the United States. This address put new energy and promise into the disarmament negotiations and marked a distinct turn for the better in the conversations concerning both general disarmament and Anglo-American relations.

2. On June 8 Ramsay MacDonald let it be known that he planned to visit Washington to confer personally with President Hoover in an effort to bring about a speedy conclusion of the naval problem. The very willingness of the British Premier to undertake this trip in behalf of Anglo-American solidarity was so sympathetically received by the whole American public that the outlook for an early naval understanding was further measurably advanced thereby.

3. On June 16 the new American Ambassador to Great Britain, Charles G. Dawes, was received by Mr. MacDonald at Foress, Scot., where they at once took under consideration the ways and means by which naval agreement could be promptly reached. Their conversations still further enhanced the prospect.

4. On June 18 Ambassador Dawes in addressing the Pilgrims in London, and Mr. MacDonald in speaking before a meeting in Lossiemouth, made joint pronouncements on naval negotiations, both emphasizing that the problem should be approached essentially from the broad viewpoint of policy and mutual confidence. Here again the outlook improved.

5. On June 24 Ambassador Gibson, at the request of President Hoover, joined Mr. Dawes in London in order to add his counsel and wide experience to the already rapidly moving negotiations.

6. On June 26 it developed that the two American representatives and Mr. MacDonald were extending their discussions to include the French and Japanese Ambassadors and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, with the result that a five-power naval conference looms in the immediate future.

There is every reason to view these developments with the greatest gratification. Obviously there are difficulties ahead, but they are being approached with a determination on the part of Great Britain, the United States and other naval powers to succeed, whatever have been the failures of the past. Naval competition is a threat to world security which must be removed. The maintenance of large armaments is a cruel financial burden which must be lifted. This threat can be removed; this burden can be lifted. A courageous and confident beginning has been made.

Speaking of Stamps

OF ALL the known hobbies, the collecting of postage stamps is, perhaps, one of the most deservedly popular. As a pastime it combines simplicity with the prospect of unlimited rivalry. Nor is it devoid of artistic merit, while the modern tendencies to issue commemorative or purely educational or even propaganda stamps help to develop a keener sense of discrimination between well- and ill-conceived philatelic designs, and, incidentally, greatly enlarge the field of instruction of numberless stamp collectors of all ages.

One of the greatest attractions of philately is, however, the ease with which all tastes and pockets can be satisfied. To that one must now add, according to the ex-cathedra pronouncement of one of the delegates to the sixteenth congress of British stamp collectors, the fact that, compared with other hobbies, the collection of stamps is the safest to pursue. For although forgers and fakers have been found active even among disused stamps, modern knowledge of detection, it appears, has made their work extremely difficult, if not almost impossible.

Of even greater interest to stamp collectors outside England is the decision taken by the recently held Birmingham congress to advise its members to boycott new stamps of high face value issued solely as a means of decoying ardent philatelists into helping to augment the revenue of the state. Examples of such action, it must be admitted, have of recent years occurred in many countries, and the protest of the British collectors is hardly out of place, for what, after all, is the intrinsic value of a stamp to a collector but that it has served its true mission as a symbol of postal intelligence?

Lifting a Burden on Trade

THE reparations settlement is destined to exert a great influence upon future international relations. Approval of the Young plan by the United States may entail a slight modification of the treaty arrangements already negotiated. It may require some sanction from Congress, but undoubtedly when the public fully realizes the necessity for this there will be no denying the proper authorization.

Inability to accomplish the settlement of international balances in any but the old way during the first few years after the war resulted in the shipping of the bulk of the gold reserves of the world to the United States. A plethora of gold in America, however, resulted in no real benefit to the business of the United States. It drained Europe and threatened the stability of the financial systems of the nations there. They were unable to buy grain of the West or cotton of the South upon acceptable terms. Much of the export movement that formerly had been financed in London had to be financed in New York. It would, indeed, not be entirely aside the point to claim that some part of the agricultural problem in the United States had its inception in the difficulties experienced in the settlement of these international balances.

The settlement of the German reparations problem is intimately associated with the settlement of international balances. To that extent the United States is deeply concerned, and cannot afford to ignore the full significance of the work which has been accomplished at Paris by the committee of experts. Undeniably, as Owen D. Young has been quoted, this agreement, when made effective, will prove the most potent means of preserving the capitalistic system, and will be a tangible agency for the settlement of international balances. There is no reason why the grain of the West should rot for the lack of ability to ship it to a market. The function of international exchange is to facilitate the transportation of goods from those who wish to sell to those who wish to buy. That function has for a number of years been in large measure checkmated by the inability of the nations to agree upon the best method of settling their balances. Certainly the people of the United States have every reason to favor a plan which promises to lift such a burden on trade.

England's Provincial Revival

RECENTLY two of the principal English weekly papers lamented the excessive preponderance of London in national affairs and the supposed decline of the provinces. Business undertakings all over the country, they alleged, are increasingly being controlled from the capital, and culturally the provincial cities and rural areas find it impossible to keep abreast of the times, because the best actors in serious drama stay in London all the year round instead of making, as they used to do, frequent provincial tours. The conclusion based on these and similar premises would be disquieting if it were true; but, happily, it requires considerable qualification.

Six or eight months ago, when the Ministry of Labor's inquiries into the number of insured persons indicated the rapid increase in the working population of the South and the comparative stagnation of the North, it did indeed seem that, economically speaking, all was not well with the northern provinces. Since then, however, many changes have taken place. There has been a notable revival in the shipbuilding, iron and steel, and coal trades, and an atmosphere of depression has given way to a general air of confidence and potential prosperity which the great commercial exhibition recently opened by the Prince of Wales at Newcastle-on-Tyne is quite confidently expected to strengthen and develop.

But the continued vigor of the provinces is displayed in their cultural no less than in their industrial activities. Sheffield, Hull and Leeds are by no means the only northern cities to possess repertory theaters which, after meeting with severe initial difficulties, have won through to a considerable measure of success; and the radio transmitting stations at Newcastle, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow are doing much, through their talks on local topics and industries, and their presentation of local dialect plays, to confirm the individual and distinct culture which the passing centuries have developed in each of these areas. That that local culture is as vital as ever and no more subject to a supposed metropolitan standardization than in the past is evidenced by the vigor of the community drama movement.

There is, as the London Observer not long ago said, a social revolution sweeping over northern England. Life, manners and customs are altering, and altering for the better. Pit workers and their children are taking scholarships, not only to the neighboring universities, but to Oxford and Cambridge; and the intellectual vitality of those not fortunate enough to do this is shown by the fact that in Yorkshire alone there are 193 women's institutes attempting the production of Shakespeare.

The World's Greatest Aviators

MODERN methods of dealing with the fauna of the world are revealing much information as to the lives and habits of our "friends in feather and fur." For example, the banding of birds has yielded more information upon the migratory movements of birds than has hitherto been gained through all the years. The finding recently of the body of an arctic tern on a beach in South Africa, with a metal tag attached to one of its legs bearing a number and the address of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, sheds light upon what has been something of a mystery. It has long been known that the arctic tern nests in the arctic regions of North America and "winters" in the extreme confines of South America, a habit which entails a migratory journey of more than 10,000 miles twice each year, yet the precise route of travel has remained unknown.

While the finding of this bird which was banded at Turnavik Bay, Labrador, on July 23, 1928, does not log the whole journey from north pole to the antarctic, yet it offers valuable data. If these strong fliers wing across the north Atlantic to Portugal, then down the west coast of Africa, as seems likely, and on to the extreme end of South America, several thousand miles are added to the journey. No doubt the whole problem will be cleared up as the practice of bird-banding persists.

A parallel to the long flight of the arctic tern is the migratory journey of the golden plover, which summers in northern Labrador and flies southward over the islands of the Caribbean, hopping to South America to spend the glorious months of the southern summer amid the expansive pampas of Argentina. These far travelers make their return journey through the heart of North America, just east of the Rocky Mountains. The Pacific golden plover, however, probably has the record for the longest nonstop flight. In making its way from Alaska, its summer habitat, it leaves the Aleutian Islands and makes a straight course for Hawaii, a distance of 2800 miles over the open ocean. Since its only compass is its "small red heart," one stands in awe before the instinct which leads these feathered aviators over the vast waste of sea. Yet they make the journey successfully each year.

A statement of fact which needs no comment may be found in the words of Col. Fletcher Agnew of the Salvation Army, who recently stated that whereas ten years ago 50 per cent of the destitute cases handled by that organization were directly due to drunkenness, today the figure has dropped to only 3½ per cent.

The Man With the Baton

ORCHESTRAL interpretation, declares Serge Koussevitzky in a paper written on his receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard University, is an achievement of the twentieth century. Defined, it is a contact brought about between the person directing the players and the people who constitute the house. It is something new on each occasion, always advancing beyond the past and always contradicting any opinions the hearer may happen to have formed. It demands from the artist holding the baton a knowledge of the time in which this or that composer flourished, yet it never repeats what has been said before, never justifies itself by tradition, never imitates historic models.

From the material of discussion, which is a good deal condensed, a reader must suppose Dr. Koussevitzky to be thinking rather strictly of performance in the concert hall and to be counting that of the opera house out. At any rate, when he speaks about music, he seems to mean music in the pure form of sound; generally, too, instrumental sound, dissociated altogether from the theater and the stage and without alloy of dramatic action. The point he evidently intends to make is, that whereas two centuries of composers, from Bach to Debussy, wrote for the orchestra, but a quarter of a century of conductors have really possessed a method for properly handling their works.

Or, to combine assertion and definition, only since about the year 1900 has the man with the stick known that his principal concern is neither his book nor his musicians, but his audience; neither the pages of a score nor the hands and lips of a hundred more or less executants, but the ears of some 3000 listeners. As soon as he understood that, he became an interpreter and was in a position to develop a technique of his art.

With what names this development is chiefly associated, Dr. Koussevitzky in his brief study does not say. Perhaps cities, better than men, would account for the matter. Moscow, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, London and Boston might illustrate it in outline. An interpreter who came up to all that Dr. Koussevitzky's definition demands would presumably be one who could present a suite of Bach's, a symphony of Beethoven's or a tone-picture of Debussy's to the conviction and satisfaction of the public of them all.

Random Ramblings

Remarkable the day that accepts as commonplace the sight of huge machines driven through the air by engines of 1200 horsepower. It would need a Bellerophon on the wings of 1200 Pegasuses (or would it be Pegasi?) to pique the curiosity of the twentieth century youngster.

Reports on the huckleberry crop from Clinton, N. C., show that more than $50,000 was paid out in one week for the famous "Sampson Blues." It might be interesting to know how many times that sum will be multiplied when the crop is turned into huckleberry pies.

The automobilist's "step on it" has superseded the horseman's "giddap" in Brooklyn, for the Parkway Driving Club has made application to the courts for permission to dissolve. Looks as though a final "whoa" had been said.

When an air transport company can carry safely 99,000 persons a total of 3,800,000 miles, can there be any doubt that hazards of the air have taken wings unto themselves?

The Springfield Sun adds to the list of similes: "As cold as hot-roasted peanuts in a ball park"—or, we add, as warm as some ice-cold drinks.

Three stages of progression: "Secondhand bicycle for sale"; "Secondhand motorcar for sale"; "Secondhand airplane for sale."

The largest denomination of United States currency is $10,000—just in case you are not familiar with the fact.

This is the time of year when many folks go away for a change and come back without any.

Switzerland has its traffic problems too, for one person in every five is a bicyclist.

Add to famous short speeches, Lindbergh's "I have nothing to say."

June Songs 'Neath the Elms

We meet again tonight, boys, with mirth and song;
Let melody flow, let melody flow.
We dwell in friendship ever so true and strong
And sorrow never know.

ACROSS the deepening shadows of the campus green spread the waves of rollicking melody and floated up through the open window. Just a trace of annoyance passed over the Professor's face as he bent over the pile of final exams. Then his frown relaxed. He looked up, turned his head and listened. How well he knew what this surge of youthful harmony meant! The last exams were over; the final record of four years was written. And the seniors had gathered on the broad worn steps of old North College to celebrate. Now for the last time as a class they were singing together.

Only a stray underclassman here and there still lingered. Load after load of trunks had rumbled away. Farewells for the summer had noisily echoed under the nodding branches of the elms. Now for a few days this class of '29 would enjoy their new-won youthful dignity, loitering with a careless elation in the town or lying out beneath the elms to rehearse the annals of "the shortest, gladdest years," and look into the adventure of the years ahead.

* * *

On Monday, Class Day would arrive, with all its rich play of ceremony, half sober, half gay—the Historian pointing to the past with pride, the Poet pointing with hope toward the future. The ivy of 1929 would be set deep in the earth at the end of a fast lengthening line of granite slabs carved with the simple names of many years, and soon its tendrils would be climbing high like the ambitions of its planters. Then the long-awaited day of days. The long line of caps and gowns would form along the elm-shaded walk and move in stately procession to the great hall. There singing youths would hear the solemn words of the president: "By the authority vested in me . . . I confer upon you the degree of Bachelor of Arts and admit you to all its rights and privileges." The black-gowned stream would pour forth again upon the campus and the graduates of 1929 would be stripping off their robes, impatient for action in the world beyond.

But could another year have slipped by? Was it possible that these youngsters?—Why, only yesterday they were freshmen. The Professor smiled to himself as he thought of them. . . . It couldn't be four years!

And now another song rang out—

Bright college years with pleasure rife,
The shortest, gladdest years of life,
How swiftly are ye gliding by.
Oh, why does time so quickly fly?

His eyes grew suddenly bright. Could they understand what they were singing? . . . Thirty years! How swiftly had they flown. How vividly he saw himself back in '99 as he sat on the same steps—they were not so worn then—with his classmates, and sang the same college tunes. He laughed to himself as he thought of his own doubtful tenor, while Barnes, his roommate, shouted lustily beside him. Barnes really couldn't carry an air at all!

While the shadows lengthened around the gently swaying elms and along the ivy-covered walls, leaving the chapel tower alone touched with light from the westering sun, the seniors sang on. The papers on the Professor's desk lay unheeded. He had leaned back in his chair and was humming the familiar melodies with them.

And then into the world we come.
We've made good friends, and studied—some.

How well he knew about that, too. The bright and the wayward, the dull and the plodding and all the rest of them—he understood. But at this moment even for the most indifferent he felt no reproach.

It was growing late now, and the time he knew had come for the last song. The campus was suddenly still and he sat motionless with quickening pulse. Then the melody in quieter strains broke forth again.

The seasons come, the seasons go,
The earth is green or white with snow
But time and change shall naught avail
To break the friendship—

"But time and change shall naught avail—" he thought with strange emotion. Tomorrow the vanguard of '99 would be coming back for their thirtieth reunion, and he would be living over again those "shortest, gladdest years" with the "youngsters" with whom he had sung on June nights—not so long ago. They would ask him with good-natured banter how the old Professor was—with perhaps a hint of condescension in their tone.

* * *

Some of them were famous, some of them were rich as the world counts wealth, but he would meet them with pride. He had no regrets. Never had he been so content with the career which he had chosen. None of them could know as well as he what those songs of college ties really meant. This was his home—and life. He had seen the ivy climb year by year over the buildings and elms slowly reach into the sky. He had seen raw boys grow into men and go forth with a song on their lips and high courage in their eyes. To them he had given his best, and they had given him affection which had not failed through the years. His friends of '99 were rich in the friendships with one another. How much richer was he in those bonds which linked him with thirty classes!

Now they were singing the last stanza:

Alma Mater! we hail thee with fervent devotion,

These returning grads of '99, after all, he mused, however proud of their college, could not know the devotion which was his. For he, through all these years, had hailed and inspired the youth who kept Alma Mater eternally young. Perhaps on the morrow he would try to tell his classmates something of his deep content, he thought, as he turned back to the papers before him. Yet they would not understand. Only the elms whispering together softly in the June night—they would understand. P. K.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

STATE encouragement of a greater interest throughout the country in sports and physical training is shown by the announcement of a new medal as a reward for distinguished conduct rendered in this field. Possibly Germany has, to a certain degree, set the example, for many stories have been published here of the growth since the war of athletic societies in that country, and of the advantages to the Nation derived from their influence. The new medal is to have a blue ribbon. There already exist the yellow ribbon of the Médaille Militaire for valor in war, the crimson Légion d'Honneur either for bravery or conspicuous service to the state, the purple ribbon given to cultural merit, and the green ribbon for the more prominent agriculturists.

* * *

Shall salmon be judges as to whether Paris is on the Seine or the Yonne? Their preference for the River Yonne above Montereau is adduced by an eminent engineer as good reason for believing Parisians have erred these many centuries in believing their thirty bridges cross the Seine. Pierre Larue, of the Faculty of Sciences, has gone deeply into the matter, and the facts would seem to bear him out. The Seine and the Yonne meet at Montereau, a half hundred miles above the capital, and the Yonne is certainly the wider and more powerful stream. The salmon which come up from the sea almost invariably select the Yonne up which to continue their wanderings, and yet maps class this river as a tributary ("rivière") and the Seine as a main river of some importance ("fleuve").

* * *

Glozel has been a good story. Glozel was a village where happy peasants lived who tilled the soil. One day a family struck some curious stones in a field on which undecipherable inscriptions were noticed. The savants were called in, the Government's experts were invoked, the revues tilted at jokes about Glozel, jewelry was brought out in America with Glozelian designs, and the world of natural science came finally to be divided into two camps. The tablets of Glozel were 20,000 years old and of tremendous historical value, said one school; they were not five years old, and simply fakes, said the other. For more than a twelvemonth a Government official has been examining them, and he has now pronounced the tablets worthless and the archæologists who defended them to have been deluded. The culprit or practical joker has never been found out, but to his credit it must be said he was clever and did loosen an avalanche of interesting archæological discussion.

* * *

Extract from a provincial newspaper in France: "Any owner of a dog, caught by a policeman wandering about without a muzzle, will be subject to punishment." They are, apparently, much more strict about such matters in the provinces than in Paris.

* * *

One more incentive is being supplied for visiting the spot in the forest of Compiègne where the armistice was signed. The historical ceremony took place in Marshal Foch's private railway carriage, which was stopped at a convenient place on the line through the woods. It has been returned to this point and has received a shelter from the weather. The next move is to people the car with wax figures representing as closely as possible the individuals present in the car at the time of the signing of the armistice. The land in the immediate vicinity is also to be cleared up, lanes are to be opened, and new trees planted where they are needed.

* * *

The horse moving along the towpath halts by a bridge—one of those solitary bridges which cross the River Marne and link green meadows to a little town. The barge behind him is made fast to the bank, and presently on it rises a gay marquee, blue and yellow striped. Presently there sallies forth a crier with a drum. He stumps the town, proclaiming the excellence of the wares which are for sale on the "Bonne Espérance." A flourish on the drum, and he announces, besides a reel of the most thrilling motion pictures, gay music, and the smoothest dancing floor above all the Marne. Who could resist such pleas? When the afternoon is peaceful and the day's work is over, the villagers gather in and about this "Show Boat" of the Marne.

* * *

The International League of Aviators has now made its home at the Clos Normand in the Bois de Boulogne for three years, during which time it has been, perhaps, the chief gathering place here of famous aviators. Clifford B. Harmon, founder of this league, and head of the fraternity of the Clos Normand, has busied himself with getting pilots in Europe interested in a "United Air Force for Peace." In the event of either danger or precipitation of hostilities in any quarter, volunteers of this air force would fly to the spot and endeavor to check the conflict. Mr. Harmon has reported finding much sympathy for his idea, especially among the Scandinavian countries. He was himself one of the earliest American fliers, and since establishing this International League has fostered aviation throughout the world by annually donating cups to the aviators of each country who had performed the finest flight, or flights, of the preceding twelvemonth.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Ripon vs. Jackson

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of May 6 is front-paged the claim of Ripon, Wis., as the birthplace of the Republican Party.

This claim is not based on historical fact. It may be true that the term "Republican" was then first used to name a group of opponents of slavery. But at the Ripon gathering of March 20, 1854, no party platform was formulated by delegates from other communities; no candidate for state offices were nominated, and no machine was set up to conduct a political campaign. It was simply a neighborhood meeting of local anti-slavery citizens. All honor to the memory of Alvan E. Bovey and his brave companions. But they did not found a "political party."

I resided ten years in Madison, Wis.—1881-1891—and then knew many of the leading citizens who helped to organize the Republican Party of the State, among them men like John F. Potter, the first conspicuous anti-slavery congressman from Wisconsin, who enjoyed great celebrity just before the Rebellion, being called "Bowie Knife Potter." Neither he nor any of those political leaders then claimed such honors for Ripon.

At Jackson, Mich., July 6, 1854, the situation was radically different. Prominent men from many parts of the State gathered there as delegates to organize a political party. They put in nomination candidates for state offices; they adopted a platform; they organized to conduct a state-wide campaign; and they adopted a resolution giving the name "Republican" to the new party. This resolution was drawn and offered by John W. Turner of Branch County, who, in 1875, was a member of my congregation. From him I heard the story in full of that notable gathering, and also the strenuous campaign that led to the election of Mr. Bingham, who was the first Republican governor elected in our Nation (1854).

There is no evidence that Mr. Turner had at that time heard of the action at Ripon. And from the story of his experiences at Jackson, which he told me, it is clear that the Jackson convention and the selection of "Republican" as their party name was in no wise prompted or influenced by the Wisconsin happening.

I went to Michigan in 1867, and for many years resided near Jackson, chiefly at Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. I knew many of the distinguished founders of the Republican Party in that State: men like Austin Blair of Jackson, the great war Governor, and Charles S. May of Kalamazoo, Lieutenant-Governor during those momentous years, and later a member of Congress. I also knew others, like John D. Pierce, who organized the state public school system and was one of the founders of the great university at Ann Arbor.

Out of such a background I feel that I have a right to speak with some authority. JOSEPH HENRY CROOKER.

Kansas City, Mo.

Color in Newspaper Advertising

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of June 6 was published a double-page advertisement in color, and on the following day was carried an editorial in which it was said that this was "the first attempt in a week-day newspaper anywhere east of the Pacific coast."

Because this paper has been publishing advertisements in colors for several years, we know that you will be glad to be informed of it. At present we have two single width presses each equipped with color fountains on half the top decks. Before we had these presses our pressman invented and manufactured in Meridian fountains which can be attached to any single width press. These were attached to our old press and advertisements were published in colors. Hence we feel that your editorial writer was misinformed.

THE MERIDIAN STAR,
Meridian, Miss. By H. G. HODGE.

Lovelaw Better Than Keeplaw?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note a correspondent in your issue of June 12 suggests the name "keeplaw" for the law abiding "dry" in contradistinction to "scofflaw" now used for the law-spurning "wet." The suggestion is commendable, but I think "lovelaw" has more to commend it. Not only the alliteration, but the thought that love of the law should, and does, influence all rightly inclined people, seems to make it the more suitable word. JAMES H. TOPHAM.

San Antonio, Tex.